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# Summary Proceedings

of the

Twenty-ninth Meeting of the  
Indian Central Cotton Committee,  
Bombay,

held on the

28th and 29th August 1934.

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# INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

29TH MEETING—28TH AND 29TH AUGUST 1934.

(*Held at Vulcan House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.*)

## SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.

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*Present*

- Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayraghavacharya, K.B.E., (*President*),  
Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research,  
Sir Pmshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., (*Vice-President*),  
Representative of the East India Cotton Association, Bombay,  
B. C. Burt, Esq., C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S., Agricultural Expert,  
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, (*ex-officio*),  
S. V. Ramamurti, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Representative  
of the Agricultural Department, Madras Presidency,  
Dr W. Burns, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Representative of  
the Agricultural Department, Bombay Presidency,  
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fateh-ud-Din, I.A.S., Officiating Director of  
Agriculture Representative of the Agricultural Department,  
Punjab,  
J. H. Ritchie, Esq., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Representative  
of the Agricultural Department, Central Provinces,  
H. B. Moore, Esq., Representative of the Bombay Chamber of  
Commerce,  
Chumilal B. Melita, Esq., Representative of the Indian Merchants'  
Chamber Bombay,  
F. G. Travers, Esq., Representative of the Karachi Chamber of  
Commerce,  
Seth Sakarlal Balabhai Representative of the Ahmedabad Mill-  
owners' Association,  
E. J. W. Plummer, Esq., Representative of the Upper India Chamber  
of Commerce,  
Y. G. Deshpande, Esq., Commercial Representative, Central  
Provinces,  
Rao Bahadur G. R. Kotliare, M.L.C., Commercial Representative,  
Central Provinces,  
Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah, M.L.C., Commercial Representa-  
tive, Punjab,  
Akhil Bandhu Guha, Esq., Commercial Representative, Bengal,  
Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, C.B.E., Co-operative Banking  
Representative,

K S Ramaswami Gownder, Esq , Representative of cotton growers,  
Madras,

M R Ry K Sarabha Reddi Gari, Representative of cotton growers,  
Madras,

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, M L C , Representative  
of cotton growers, Bombay Presidency,

Sardar Sampuran Singh, M L C , Representative of cotton growers,  
Punjab,

Mian Nurullah M L C , Representative of cotton growers, Punjab,  
N M Deshmukh, Esq . Representative of cotton growers, Central  
Provinces and Berar,

J B Deshmukh, Esq , Representative of cotton growers, Central  
Provinces and Berar,

Nizam-ud-Din Hyder, Esq , Director of Agriculture, Representative  
of the Hyderabad State,

C V Sane, Esq Director of Agriculture, Representative of the  
Baroda State

H II Pandya Esq , Director of Agriculture, Representative of the  
Gwalior State,

D N Mahta, Esq Economic Botanist for Cotton, Central Provinces,  
S S Salimath, Esq , Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern  
Division, Dharwar,

Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur S V Kamango, Finance Minister,  
Representative of the Indore State,

Seth Isserdas Varindmal, Representative of the Indian Merchants'  
Association, Karachi,

P B Richards, Esq , I A S , Entomologist to Government, United  
Provinces,

Khan Saheb Farrukhbeg Sadikahbeg Mirza, Nawabshah, Sind,  
Lala Shri Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Delhi,  
The Secretary (P H Rama Reddi, Esq , I A S ),

The Officiating Director, Technological Laboratory (R P.  
Richardson, Esq ), and

The Publicity Officer (R D Mihra, Esq )

*By invitation*

Mr T C S Jayarutnam, I C S , Director of Land Records, Central  
Provinces,

Mr P M Joseph, Deputy Director of Statistics Department of  
Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta

Mr A K Yegna Narayana Iyer, Director of Agriculture, Mysore  
State,

Mr M D. Williams, British Cotton Growing Association (Punjab),  
Ltd., Khanewal,  
Rai Saheb Thakur Ram Prasad Singh, Economic Botanist to  
Government (for Cotton), United Provinces,  
Mr B S. Patel, I A S, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat,  
Mr J B Hutchinson, Geneticist and Botanist, Institute of Plant  
Industry, Indore,  
Mr C G. Paranjpc, Agricultural Engineer to the Government of  
Bombay,  
Mr. B. P. Deshpande, Cotton Entomologist, Broach,  
Dr. V N Likhite, Officer in charge, Cotton Root Rot Scheme,  
Baroda

Letters and telegrams were received from the following members  
regretting their inability to attend the meeting —

The Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics,  
Calcutta,  
Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Representative of the Bombay Millowners'  
Association,  
Mr. J Nuttall, Commercial Representative, Madras,  
Rao Bahadur C S Shirahatti, Representative of cotton growers  
Bombay Presidency,  
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammad Obaidur Rahman Khan, M L C,  
Representative of cotton growers, United Provinces,  
Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup, M L C, Representative of cotton  
growers, United Provinces,  
M R Ry V Ramanatha Iyer, Avl, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore,  
Mr W J Jenkins, I A S, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind,  
Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazl-i-Ali Khan, Chairman, District Board  
and President, Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Gujarat (Punjab)

### *President's Speech*

Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the 29th meeting of the  
Indian Central Cotton Committee.

We miss a familiar figure in the person of Sir Manmohandas Ramji  
who was a co-opted member of your Technological Research Sub-  
Committee as a representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association.  
Of his many-sided activities, of his independence of thinking and of the  
value of his contribution to the public life of the country in general, and  
to that of Bombay in particular, it is hardly necessary to remind you.  
I am sure you will ask me to express on your behalf our sorrow at the  
close of a life full of years and honour.

I desire to offer our congratulations to Mr. W. Roberts who has been  
honoured with the title of C.I.E.

I also desire to extend a cordial welcome to Seth Sakarlal Balabhai in the place of Seth Naranlal Jivanlal, to Mr K S. Ramaswami Gownder in the place of the Honourable Mr V C Vellingiri Gownder, to Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha in the place of Mr Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, to Mr F. G Travers in the place of Mr G C R Coleridge who resigned shortly after his appointment in the place of Mr J O G Barnes, to Mr Nizam-ud-Din Hyder in the place of Mr B A Collins, to Mr S S Salimath as an additional member in the place of Dr Burns, who now represents the Bombay Department of Agriculture, and to Seth Isserdas Varindmal in the place of Mr Gurdharlal B Kotak. We are glad to see in our midst Mr A K Yegna Narayana Iyer who has succeeded Dr Coleman as head of the important and progressive Department of Agriculture in Mysore.

Our policy of encouraging the replacement of short staple cotton by medium and long staple cotton is steadily extending and the agenda of this meeting bears abundant testimony to this. The events of last year have emphasised the wisdom of this policy and there are gratifying signs that it is winning public recognition. You will all remember the full-dress debate that took place at our last meeting on the comparative merits of 1A and 1027 A.L.F. in South Gujarat. A controversy that had been going on for over five years was finally settled so far as our Committee was concerned by the decision that 1027 only was to be reeognised. The Sonsek Group of Co-operative Societies which had set their face against 1027 from the beginning have in the current year taken 1027 seed in large quantities and have come into the scheme of seed distribution we sanctioned in our January meeting and formed a seed group from amongst themselves. I should like if I may, to pay a tribute to the firmness of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in this matter and to the admirable zeal of the Bombay Agricultural Department which have produced this successful result. As a supplement to the 1027 seed distribution scheme two schemes are before you for subsidising efforts on the part of the Bombay and Baroda Departments of Agriculture to eliminate Goghari from their respective areas.

The extension of the area under Verum cotton in the Central Provinces is another step in the same direction. At its last meeting the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee asked the Central Provinces Department of Agriculture to put up a seed scheme for a period of five years instead of the usual yearly request for assistance which had been the practice hitherto. The Local Government have agreed to finance the scheme for this period by an annual recurring advance of two lakhs of rupees. On our part the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee has recommended that we should assist what is partly a marketing scheme and partly a seed scheme in order to ensure a reliable supply of pure seed and to the farmer a proper premium. It has been locally ascertained that the seed not sold through the pools supervised by the Agricultural Department was practically all adulterated and that the sellers did not obtain anything like the premium they would have got if they had sold through the pools. The merits of the scheme are therefore obvious.

In the same connection I must invite your attention to the important proposal made by the Special Sub-Committee which you have appointed to deal with the question of developing wider markets for Indian cottons. The Sub-Committee recommended that a compact area capable of growing 300,000 acres of cotton should if possible be reserved for long staple cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind. The recommendation has been examined with great care and in full detail by the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind whose considered note is now before you. As you will see he is in full sympathy with the underlying objects of the Resolution which are to organise and control development of long staple cotton cultivation in the Barrage areas and the establishment and maintenance of a reputation for the purity and quality of the Sind-American cotton crop among consumers both in India and abroad. But he points out difficulties in the way of setting up a compact area of the nature proposed. Of all places in India, Sind offers the greatest scope for the production of long staple cotton. There is an assured demand for it and it could replace the bulk of the cottons now imported from America and Africa for spinning finer counts. I am sure the question will receive your most careful attention.

The problem of supplying the demand both in India and abroad for pure, reliable staple cottons has brought to the front the old question of the licensing of gins and presses. As long ago as 1924 the Indian Central Cotton Committee recorded its opinion that this provided the only effective solution of the evil of the mixing of inferior cottons with the Punjab-American cotton. The resolution however did not find favour and we tried other remedies which did not involve legislative action. We set up a Special Sub-Committee to deal with malpractices but by 1933 it was clear that the limit of voluntary action had been reached and that without a clause in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act to provide for licensing, the evil could not be met. We accordingly re-affirmed in August 1933 our resolution of 1924 and this is under the examination of the Government of India. Meanwhile events have been moving fast. A representation was received by our Committee in March of this year from about forty leading cotton merchants and firms in Bombay drawing attention to the increasing malpractice of watering cotton and asking for immediate legislative action. About the same time the Central Provinces Board of Agriculture pointed out that adulteration was depriving the grower of long staple cotton of the full benefit he was entitled to get in the shape of an enhanced premium and that this stood in the way of expansion and suggested the same remedy. Representations to the same effect followed from the Bombay Millowners' Association and from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Our Local Sub-Committee considered these documents and asked the Vice-President to hold a conference of the interests concerned and a resolution prepared by this conference drawing attention to the "dangerous" increase in the evil of watering of cotton and asking for immediate action in the interests of Indian cotton is coming up before you for discussion.

I am afraid, Gentlemen, I have already exceeded the limit of time I have set to myself and must close with a bare mention of the report of the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee which at your instance has reviewed all the research schemes financed in the past from our funds. It has been a valuable inquiry and has resulted in important suggestions for the future

**SUBJECT 2.—*Confirmation of Minutes***

The Minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

**SUBJECT 3—*Comments of the Government of India on the Annual Report of the Committee***

The Secretary's note<sup>1</sup> was recorded

**SUBJECT 4—*Changes in the personnel of the Committee and Sub-Committees***

The Secretary's note<sup>2</sup> was recorded

**SUBJECT 5—*Appointment of cotton growers' representatives on the Committee to the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association***

Referring to the three places to be filled by election on the Committee of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, the President said that the sitting members were Messrs N M Deshmukh, Mian Nurullah and Sardar Rao Bahadur B R Naik and that a ballot would be held if there were more than three members. On the Vice-President proposing the re-election of the three members and being seconded by Rao Bahadur G R Kothare, the motion was carried

Mr N M Deshmukh, drawing attention to the scheme of hedge contract mentioned in his report as having been placed before the East India Cotton Association, moved a resolution urging upon the Association the acceptance of the "Quality Staple Contract" introduced by him. Explaining the need for this introduction, Mr Deshmukh recalled its inception at the instance of the Board of Control appointed in 1918 to control prices. Prices had since gone down and the present position was that in spite of the Committee's efforts at introduction and development of vast areas of stapled cotton, the trade did not appreciate the importance of these new varieties. The East India Cotton Association had received several complaints to the effect that, under the present system, proper hedging facilities did not exist for improved cottons like those produced by the Hubli and Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies and that the growers suffered consequently. In the circumstances, the creation of a new Hedge Contract for cotton of  $\frac{7}{8}$ " and longer staple was the only desirable alternative. He had accordingly framed

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\* Not printed

a scheme called the "Quality Staple Contract" and placed it before the East India Cotton Association To forestall the possibility of its going the way of the Southerns Contracts, he suggested that all cottons of  $\frac{7}{8}$ " staple which were at present tenderable under the Broach Contract should be taken out of the contract and put under the new contract His scheme was accepted by the Hedge Contracts Committee and was now before the Board of Directors His intention in moving the resolution was to enlist the full support of the Committee in order to facilitate its smooth passage into the bye-laws of the Association

*Mian Nurullah* seconded the resolution

*Sardar Rao Bahadur B R Naik* thought the new contract would be in the interest of the grower but wished to know from the trade members if the proposal was a practical one He was told that Navsari cotton which was  $\frac{5}{8}$ " was a check on Broach Contract, but he did not mind Navsari cotton being made tenderable under the new contract provided it did not prove a dead contract after once being created *Mr Churnilal B Mehta* said that there has been great divergence of opinion, as to the benefit to the growers, on this question of widening or narrowing of hedge contracts There was no unanimity of opinion even among growers themselves and immense harm could be done to the grower by widening a contract and making more growths tenderable against it as buyers were reluctant to offer higher prices for a cotton which might be anything in a wide range of cottons tenderable against the contract Widening of contracts would therefore, only depress the contracts He felt sure that Mr Deshmukh's resolution would be carefully considered by the East India Cotton Association and that the purpose of the Committee could be served by sending them the discussion on the subject instead of a formal resolution

*Seth Sakarlal Balabhai* thought that the new contract was unworkable, as stapled cotton was mostly purchased direct from cotton growing centres Any new contract would benefit the growers only if it was traded in

*Mr Travers* declared that his own firm sold only recently many thousands of bales of staple cotton at Rs 70 "ON" Broach, which was the basis of selling stapled cotton at present He did not think growers would benefit under the system of Hedge Contracts, except on occasions when there was no demand from consumers for staple cotton There was not enough staple cotton to meet even the demands of the Indian mills and a hedge contract merely proved a gambling medium of protection to the trade He had little doubt that the East India Cotton Association would protect the interest of the grower, in the event of a suitable suggestion going to them, but he did not think that contract could be so shaped as to benefit the growers *Rao Bahadur Kothare* too had his personal experience as a buyer of Verum cotton to make him think that the proposal had better wait till more staple cotton was grown in India *Seth Isserdas Varindmal* thought that as a general practice it was undesirable to have many contracts, and that long stapled cottons like 289F fetched a premium of Rs 3 to Rs 4 per maund for quality

The Vice-President thought that the discussion was raised for the benefit of the Board and General Body of the East India Cotton Association when they took up the proposal for consideration. However it was sought to give up Broach Contract in favour of the one now proposed, which was outside the competence of the Committee which had no power of enforcing trading in it anywhere. In the circumstances, Mr Deshmukh had gone a little too far and was better advised to withdraw the resolution. At the most, this resolution could be put forward if it were a unanimous opinion of growers, but the present proposal represented the view of only one side. The bulk of the task of marketing cotton through its various vicissitudes devolved on a variety of agencies other than the growers and unless these people were satisfied, the acceptance of this resolution was fraught with danger to the structure of cotton marketing in India. The Broach Contract was rooted in years of tradition and its relation to world cotton prices and trade conditions provided a barometer. Since 1918, the contract was progressively made to accommodate other varieties of cotton and was used more for hedging than for actual tenders. He feared that as a consequence of this new contract making only staple cotton tenderable against it, prices would be thrown out of joint and it would not be advantageous to the growers of cotton as a whole so long as the contract did not include a fair bulk of the average Indian crop. He thought it therefore advisable that the Committee should be a party to a measure of this kind and urged Mr Deshmukh to withdraw the resolution. Sardar Rao Bahadur B R Nail, after hearing the opinion of the trade members, urged Mr Deshmukh to withdraw his resolution and suggested that the discussion on the subject be sent to the East India Cotton Association. He declared that the success of measures of this kind depended on the co-operation of all the various agencies of the trade and in its absence no one stood to gain. The Committee had no right to enforce a measure to which the trade was averse and unless they were able to convince the trade that the measure was as much in their interest as in the interest of the growers, it was no use pressing further with the measure. He however promised support to Mr Deshmukh in the East India Cotton Association if he agreed to drop the matter from the Committee.

Mr Deshmukh replying to criticisms maintained that the measure as formulated was intended to accommodate only cottons of 7" and above and not to prejudice the Broach Contract, and as for the brokers who were the principal party affected by it, he quoted a letter from the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association in favour of more contracts.

The Vice-President warned Mr Deshmukh against accepting the views of the Association indiscriminately and referred him to the details of the proposal in the East India Cotton Association. Mr Deshmukh while maintaining his case agreed to withdraw the resolution in view of the differences of opinion.

**SUBJECT 6 - Mixing of Varam with ordinary Jari cotton**

Mr. Ritchie, referring to the resolution proposed under Subject 9, regarding the malpractice of watering cotton, said that mixing of Varam cotton with Jari was an equally serious evil and if the extension of Varam cotton was to be a 'cure', he suggested that the Government of India be requested to introduce a particular clause in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act to enable local Government to take whatever action they deemed necessary. He had consulted the Central Provinces Government, and he was informed that the resolution of the Central Provinces Board of Agriculture was not forwarded to the Government of India, as they felt that the question was a thorny one and required great care for its elucidation. He wished, therefore, that the Resolutions under Subject 9 were extended to cover other malpractices as well.

**SUBJECT 7 - Representation of cotton interests in Karachi on the Indian Central Cotton Committee**

The President said that the Government of Bombay had rejected an alternative nomination of a representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association and the Buyer's and Shippers' Chamber in view of the continuous representation of the former and had voted the objection of the Committee.

Seth Isserdaas Varindmal pointed out that the Buyer's and Shippers' Chamber was represented on the Karachi Indian Merchant's Association and that therefore it required no separate representation. Mr. Jenkins also shared this view. The President remarked that since the interest of the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber had been merged in the other three trade bodies in Karachi, Mr. Jenkins was definitely against any sort of representation to this Chamber. His resolution to accept Mr. Jenkins' proposal was seconded by Seth Isserdaas Varindmal and carried unanimously.

**SUBJECT 8 --Resignation of Mr. D. F. Kapadia, Assistant Technologist, Technological Laboratory**

The President suggested leaving the question of leave and Provident Fund due to Mr. Kapadia and the action to be taken on his representation to a small Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande and Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah to be finally disposed of by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee. The Vice-President urged that the matter might be finally disposed of by the full Committee. The President had no objection to this course. A resolution proposed by the President and seconded by Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik for the appointment of a Sub-Committee with the abovementioned personnel to examine the allegations made by Mr. D. F. Kapadia and to report to the next meeting of the full Committee was carried.

## SUBJECT 9 —Licensing\* of gins and presses.

The Vice-President drawing attention to the resolution passed in August 1933 regarding the licensing of gins and presses submitted to the Government of India, observed that the malpractice of watering cotton was growing as was evident from the requisition sent to the Committee by the trade in Bombay. There was some difference of opinion on the question of licensing gins and presses but none on the question of stopping the evil. Before moving the resolution at this full meeting he had taken care to see that it reflected the general opinion of the whole community concerned. To that end, with the Local Sub-Committee's consent, he had sought to enlist the assistance of the Presidents of the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the East India Cotton Association in drafting the resolution reminding the Government of India of the Committee's resolution of August 1933 and drawing the attention of the Government to the dangerous increase in the evil of watering cotton which called for immediate action in the interest of Indian cotton. He pointed out that unless the resolution of August 1933 was rescinded, the Committee was supposed to stand by it and bound to draw Government's attention to it. The evil, he said, starting in Berar, Central Provinces and Khandaesh, was rapidly spreading. Those who had opposed the resolution of August 1933 could not be supposed to be changing their attitude merely by supporting the present resolution. *Sardar Rao Bahadur B R Naik* seconded the resolution. *Rao Bahadur G R Kothare* though sharing their disgust at the evil was against any legislative interference and, in view of the August 1933 resolution, thought the present resolution unnecessary. The Vice-President stressed the need to elicit the views of the Government of India and said that merely reminding the Government did not commit individual members to the Committee's views. *Rao Bahadur G R Kothare* in reply said that the Committee should consider how legislation of the type would affect the gins and presses. He pointed out that the signatories to the requisition were themselves buyers of this cotton and could put a stop to the practice if they so willed. He thought that the penalty attaching to malpractices in the ordinary course of business was enough deterrent. He therefore suggested that instead of urging legislation, it would be better to consult big businessmen to devise means to discourage the evil. *Mr Y G Deshpande* also shared *Rao Bahadur Kothare's* misgivings in regard to legislation and thought that the personal influence of the Vice-President with the signatories might be used to convince them of the need for ending the evil. *Lala Shri Ram* remarking on the inadequacy of the contemplated measure said that benefits from this evil practice would not be enduring and would harm the interests of the agriculturists through the discredited reputation of Indian cotton. He urged all necessary steps on Government.

*Rao Balindur M. G. Dhpande* agreed with the President's suggestion that the plea that cotton was watered at the bidding of merchants was too lame to bear examination. Supporting the latter part of the resolution *Seth J. C. das* said that the Kutchi Cotton Merchants were against licensing. Pure Cambay Wool can cotton suffer much in the market only if mixed with inferior. He had the impression of other members that the practice contributed in a large measure to the reputation of Indian cotton at home and abroad. He also said that the gunners were not entirely to blame. *Sardar Ram Buxji B. R. Patel* pointed out the compromise effected in drafting the letter part of the resolution and said that in view of the inherent danger in continuing the practice it would not do to stick to the condition. He said that the members had taken lenient action to protect the position of the cotton and the grower who it is admitted did not care much should not be made to suffer for it in any way. He also supported the resolution. *Mr. Boot* put in his opinion to impress that a commercial treaty out of India from Kutchi would be the result of the consensus of opinion in the Kutchi cotton market as far as he knew. He recalled the offer of one of the big houses of agents to India to make a contract for years ahead for 50,000 bales of 22nd cotton if guaranteed to be unmixed and that the K. C. C. A. S. M. as a Kutchi representative ought to place before the Government the recommendation of the Kutchi Cotton Association to ban the ginning and presses which was carried by a majority of 30 to 2 in the Spin Cotton Committee. *Mian Nurnabi* supported the resolution commented on its merits and observed that the grower and the consumer the malpractice.

*Sardar Sampuran Seth* pointed out the duty of the Committee to preserve the integrity and reputation of Indian cotton at home and abroad and recommended preventive legislative measures & that their efforts bore fruit. *Seth Salatdin Bihabhai* also brought in fresh evidence of the insidious ways which adulteration took up & said that if the Commission agents were not the active leaders of the adulterators He thought that legislation was necessary.

The Vice-President summing up said that there seemed to be unanimous agreement on the latter part of the resolution which was the really operative part. *Rao Bahidur Kothare* though opposed to legislation was unable to suggest any alternative and they could not live much longer by moral pressure. In view, therefore of the widespread feeling against the evil he thought that to urge legislation upon Government seemed to be the only alternative. Answering *Rao Bahidur Kothare's* question as to who profited by the adulteration he said that though the grower shared some of the profit the greater effect of this short sighted policy was ultimately detrimental to his own interest. He was not an all-round admirer of Indian States administration but he had successively to point out to the efforts made by Indian States for effecting improvement in Indian cotton. He instanced the firm hand taken by Mr. Collins of the Nizam's administration to stamp out this evil with entire success.

On the *President* putting the resolution to vote, it was unanimously carried

**SUBJECT 10—Clean picking of cotton—Replies from Directors of Agriculture**

The *President* said that the replies received from the Directors of Agriculture showed that clean picking of cotton did not pay the cultivator. These replies were only for information.

**SUBJECT 11—Cotton Marketing—Organisation of regulated cotton markets under the Bombay Cotton Markets Act**

The Secretary's note<sup>\*</sup> was recorded.

**SUBJECT 12—Cultivation of improved varieties of cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind—Note by Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind**

The *President* remarked that as Mr Jenkins was unable to attend due to ill-health, they could proceed with the subject as the note put up by him made the matter clear.

Mr Burt, referring to the resolution passed by the Special Sub-Committee set up for the purpose of finding wider markets for Indian cottons, said that the resolution drew the attention of the Government of Bombay to the urgent need of a proper cotton policy in Sind and the establishment of a compact block of 300,000 acres under long-staple cotton. Recalling the discussion at the Karachi meeting in February 1933 and the view of the Karachi cotton trade that Sind should grow no more than 200,000 bales of short-stapled cotton, he appreciated the wisdom of the advice from the trade which was now apparent in view of the shrinking demand for short-staple cotton. On the other hand the demand for staple cotton had increased and the Indian mills, unable to buy their requirements at home, were importing large quantities of foreign cotton. The examples set by other countries like America and Egypt and even Rajpipla nearer home to maintain one variety were a sure guidance. Giving reasons for recommending for Sind a course which the Committee had not done for the Punjab, he said that the Punjab growers had failed to maintain one pure variety of the highest quality from the very start. The problems of 1934 were quite different from those of years ago. Page 5 of Mr Jenkins' note which gave figures of the respective acreage for American and Desi cottons indicated that the Thar and Parkar District already maintained a large area under staple cotton and it would not be difficult to develop 300,000 acres of long-staple cotton in a compact block. The problem of mixing would not arise with the block of a nature suggested by the Committee. Proper legislation after that devised in Madras could prevent mischief on the part of the minority. The supply of pure seed was an important question.

and he had no hesitation in recommending Mr Jenkins' proposals for a compact block to the Committee.

*Seth Isserdas Varmdal* drew the attention of the Committee to the case of Samrao Taluka where *Desi* cotton was grown side by side with American and observed that cultivators grew varieties suited to the conditions of soil and climate. He deprecated the idea of reserving blocks of particular varieties and said that what was unsuitable for the Punjab was equally so for Sind. He feared that the result of following that policy would be to oust the small cultivators and favour big *zamindars*.

*Mian Nurullah* congratulating Mr Jenkins on the lucid note put before the Committee, recalled the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1919 regarding the vast possibility of growing long-staple cotton in Sind. Mr Jenkins' note graphically illustrated this possibility. They had the assurance of a growing demand for staple cotton and conditions in Sind were different from those of the Punjab where they were confronted with settled conditions. The proximity of the Karachi port was another advantage. Referring to Mr Jenkins' suggestions contained in paragraph 16, he suggested the drawing up of a scheme by the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind in collaboration with the Publicity Officer of the Committee, by which big farms of 1 to 10 thousand acres could be started and given to private individuals for the production and distribution of seed. He thought that private farms commanded more popular interest than Government farms and with Co-operative Banks and Loan Societies with *zamindars* as shareholders he felt no doubt that the proposal would be a success.

*Mr Burt*, in reply to a question from the Vice-President, said that the Bombay Government should be informed that the Committee fully endorsed the resolution of the Special Sub-Committee. *Sardar Sampuran Singh*, next speaking, pointed out that in the Punjab the holdings were small whereas in the Barrage areas they were large and owned by substantial individuals and the uniform nature of the Sind soil was more suitable for long-staple cotton. He disagreed with Mr Jenkins' statement that *Desi* cotton should be assessed at an enhanced rate and suggested that in view of its lesser need and lower prices it would be an injustice. He, however, commended the rest of Mr Jenkins' proposals.

*Mr Chumilal B Mehta*, referring to paragraph 9 of Mr Jenkins' note in which co-operation and possible coercion of growers in the cultivation of a particular type of cotton was suggested as a means, declared that he could on no account advocate a measure which forced the hands of the cultivators to a particular variety without the option of measures against possible failures.

*Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah* denied any intention on the part of the Special Sub-Committee to coerce farmers. The proposals aimed at providing facilities to growers who wanted to sow long-staple cotton. From his own experience he could maintain that long-staple cotton could be extended in many places where it is new. Propaganda and

inducement would help to achieve success in this direction especially in the case of Sind where tracts were being newly opened up. He thought Mr Jenkins' suggestion very valuable and if the Bombay Government adopted them and provided certain facilities the Committee's object would be achieved.

*Lala Shri Ram*, in view of fears expressed by Seth Isserdas Varindmal, thought that the Bombay Government should be advised to take particular care of the interests of small *zamindars* and thought that the resolution on encouraging long-staple cotton should receive the whole-hearted support of everybody.

*Seth Isserdas Varindmal* rejoinding said that he had nothing to say against long-staple cotton as such but thought that the reservation of areas for particular cottons would encroach on the freedom of the growers.

*M. Burt* moving the resolution "that the Indian Central Cotton Committee endorses the resolution of the Special Sub-Committee regarding the establishment of a compact block of long-staple cotton in Sind and approves generally of the proposals of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind" made it clear that the Committee in formulating the proposal had in mind the interests of the average cotton growers. Referring to Mr Chunilal B Mehta's suggestion about the undesirability of legislative interference with the freedom of the growers, he pointed out that Mr Jenkins had expressed his conviction of establishing a block of long-staple cotton in Sind without any further legislative action. Neither was the Sub-Committee committed by its resolution to any particular method. It had called for co-ordinated effort and had declared itself in favour of legislation only as an eventuality. The Committee had now only to endorse the resolution and Mr Jenkins' proposals. It was seconded by *Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah* and carried unanimously.

#### SUBJECT 13—*Campaign for extension, seed distribution and marketing of pure Sind-American cotton*

On the suggestion of *M. Burt* that the Secretary's suggestion be adopted, the *President* proposed the following resolution—

**RESOLUTION**—"That the various suggestions of the Sind Cotton Committee be referred back to the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind for reconsideration by the Sind Cotton Committee with the object of ascertaining to what extent any of the suggestions made could be given effect to."

This was seconded by *M. Burt* and carried.

#### SUBJECT 14—*Half-yearly Report<sup>1</sup> of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer*

*Seth Isserdas Varindmal* spoke of the work of the Publicity Officer at Karachi and Sakrand and other stations in the desert of Sind which he had frequently visited, and said that in view of the good work he was doing the Publicity Officer should be made permanent.

\* Appendix III (page 66)

*Rao Bahadur G. R. Koharc* and *Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah* variously commented on the importance of publicity to the work carried on by the Committee and the excellent work among the agriculturists done by the Publicity Officer. The extension of propaganda activities among the growers in the Central Provinces was also advocated.

*Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik* recalling the hesitation with which the department was opened declared that Mr. Mitra had since proved its usefulness and had brought home to the agriculturists of the country by his propaganda through leaflets and the press the importance of the work which the Committee was doing. He thought with others who had spoken before him that the Department and the Publicity Officer should be made permanent.

The President's resolution for the adoption of the report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer was seconded by *Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik* and carried unanimously.

#### *SUBJECT 15—Report on the Fumigation of American Cotton*

The President proposed the following resolution which was seconded by *Mr. Chundal B. Mehta* and carried.—

**RESOLUTION**—“The Indian Central Cotton Committee approves of the action taken by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee in regard to the question of the reduction of the Bombay Port Trust share of fumigation charges and the revision of the pay and allowances of the fumigation staff.”

“The Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Government of India to sanction a rebate of 8 annas per square bale and 5 annas per round bale on the fumigation fee paid on American cotton fumigated at square bale and round bale rates during the fiscal year 1933-34.”

“The Indian Central Cotton Committee approves of the action taken by the Local Sub-Committee in recommending to the Government of India the abolition of the special fee of Rs. 10 for sample bales.”

#### *SUBJECT 16—Provincial Cotton Committees—Proceedings of the Sind Cotton Committee*

The Secretary's note\* was recorded

#### *SUBJECT 17.—Summary of Proceedings of the Local Sub-Committee.*

The Secretary's note\* was recorded.

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\* Not printed

SUBJECT 18.—*Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee.*

In proposing the adoption of the Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee, *Seth Isserdas Varindmal* pointed out the inaccuracies in the area and yield figures for Sind published in the last forecast and suggested that the practice followed in America, with good results, might be followed in India also. The *President* in reply said that the illiteracy of the Indian cultivators made a difference from the American case where information was collected from the cultivators. *Mr. D N Makha* replying to Rao Bahadur G R Kothare said that the distinction in the trade classification for Indian cottons between C P Verum and Beiar Verum was made because of the former's superiority in spinning quality due to differences in climate and soil. The resolution proposed by the *President* and seconded by *Seth Isserdas Varindmal* was carried.

SUBJECT 19.—*Schemes of the Committee—Report<sup>1</sup> of the Special Meeting of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee*

*Dr. Burns*, referring to the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, dwelt on its usefulness and said that the labours of similar previous Sub-Committees and its own previous discussions in examining and overhauling its research policy should be a guide to the Committee against spending money unnecessarily on the same trials. He, however, thought that in view of the fact that the Committee examined and criticised each scheme at every stage, it should make its conclusions on the results with this in mind. For instance, the Surat Physiological Scheme was started in the hope of increased yield by stopping shedding of buds, flowers and bolls. Researches had shown, however, that shedding was a normal life process in the plant. But they had also added to our knowledge as to what caused shedding and the amount of incidental loss. Similar discoveries relating to nourishment of plants at suitable times in the form of a suitable manure had also enabled us to determine how best to provide nourishment to ensure increased yield. These results, though not of immediate practical value, were important. He therefore proposed suitable amendment to the statement in the report relating to the results of the schemes. *Mr Hutchinson* seconded the resolution. *Mr Richards* agreeing with the amendment said that the decisions taken at the Special Meeting were not unanimous and were based on the score of the immediate cash value of the results of the schemes to the grower. From the scientific aspect, the schemes have yielded important results and were calculated to save unnecessary work for other workers. The *Vice-President* in reply made it clear that the trade supported Cotton Cess in the hope of getting something tangible done within a measurable period. Whatever the scientific value of results, the main expenditure of the Committee must be on such work as would bear fruit within a reasonable time. *Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah* also shared the views of the Vice-President.

and remarked that the general public including the growers and the trade were looking to the material results of the schemes. From the practical point of view very few schemes could be said to have given good results and, Indore apart, the Committee was not designed as a scientific body but was more interested in productive results to the agriculturists. He therefore thought that a radical change in the system of granting schemes was called for. The Vice-President did not, however, agree with the speaker in regarding the results as altogether disappointing. The Committee had built up a good record during the last 13 years and though the practical results of its schemes had fallen short of expectations experience will guide in the direction of more practical undertaking than has hitherto been the case. If members wanted more time to study the report the subject could be placed on the agenda of the next meeting. He also invited suggestions and criticisms from members. Replying to Mr. Richards' suggestions he also agreed to circulating a résumé of the discussion along lines suggested by Mr. Richards. The President informed Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah that the minutes of the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee had been placed before the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee at its last meeting but objection was raised to its circulation, on the ground that the Vice-President at the Special Meeting had suggested that no record of formal minutes need be kept. Though the suggestion has not been endorsed by the President he agreed that the Vice-President's remarks might have conveyed the impression that no formal minutes would be recorded. The matter on being put to vote was carried accordingly. He also said that the amendment proposed would be placed before the next meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and Mr. Richards' request, as modified by the Vice-President, would be acceded to. Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta supported the postponement. The Vice-President said that the full Committee had only to receive and adopt the report under consideration, subject to such fundamental amendments as the Committee might make. He was anxious that members should have sufficient time to consider the report and accordingly suggested further discussion of the subject. The President then proposed to take the several items one after another and began with Dr. Burns' amendment which was carried. Item Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 were likewise accepted. When item No 5 came up for acceptance with a suggestion from Dr. Burns that the Physiological Scheme also be included in it, Mr. Burt explained that Dr. McRae had visited Dharwar and Nagpur and after scrutinizing the mycological and entomological schemes in progress had given his opinions. The Sub-Committee had probably in mind that these schemes could be better dealt with by Universities than by Agricultural Departments. He therefore wished that the item 5 might express this idea more clearly. Following Mr. Richards' views that "scrutiny" meant careful examination of monetary value, Mr. Burt suggested the addition of "from the economic aspect" after the word "scrutinized". Mr. B. S. Patel suggested occasional visits by experts to the schemes to lay down better plans at the end of every 2 or 3 years. Dr. Burns proposed the deletion of item 5 together. Mr. Yegna Narayana Iyer thought that the theoretical aspect

of some problems might be left to Universities while the Agricultural Departments look to the practical parts. The Special Meeting had considered that the schemes when they were sanctioned were not scrutinized sufficiently. This accounted for making greater scrutiny a condition for sanctioning new schemes in the future. *Mr. Burt* thought that the Universities would yield good results and proposed for the second part a resolution regarding the competence of certain Indian Universities and their constituent colleges and the desirability of encouraging them to take up such problems on cotton cultivation as are adapted to their organization and equipment. *Mr. Richards* thought that the report had better stand as it was and the Committee could make its own decisions separately, and replying to *Mr. Burt* who suggested amendment of the report itself said he only wanted to emphasise the economic aspect of the schemes. *Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta* recalling the discussion at the Special Meeting said that a particular scheme had merely duplicated labour as similar results had been obtained from another scheme. Careful scrutiny would have avoided this error. *Mr. D. N. Mahata* pointed out that item 5 was agreed to by the Special Meeting because the schemes sanctioned were found to have brought no results of immediate money value. That, however, did not mean the scheme was a failure though from the immediate economic aspect it apparently was. The President's proposal to delete item 5 was lost. The amendments were accordingly moved and the following decisions were arrived at —

*No. 1*—All entomological, mycological and physiological schemes should be scrutinized more thoroughly from the economic point of view.

*No. 2*—Certain Indian Universities and their constituent colleges are now better equipped than formerly for research work in these branches in science and should be encouraged to take up problems bearing on cotton cultivation as are adapted to their organization and equipment. Item No. 6 was carried as also the Sub-Committee's findings on "B" seed distribution and extension. The Publicity Department was to continue at the expiry of its sanctioned period which was approved. Referring to Mr. Roberts' two charges against the Committee that the Hyderabad State was treated very kindly and that the Standing Finance Sub-Committee mismanaged its funds, the President said that the verdict of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on these points had to be endorsed by the full Committee. The verdict was unanimously endorsed.

#### SUBJECT 20.—*Institute of Plant Industry, Indore—Future policy*

Referring to his discussion with the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India and the Prime Minister, Indore State, in accordance with the wishes of the Committee, the President said that they were not prepared to concede more than six seats to the Committee, as against the demand of the Committee for seven. The Vice-President, recalling the last discussion on the subject, said that the Director's residence to which the Committee was opposed was now a 'fair accomplish.' The Indore



tangible scientific results should have been better appreciated, but he thought the proposed measure was too drastic. He therefore suggested that these might be forwarded to the Governing Body as suggestions and that the final decision be taken on receipt of the views of the various States. *Mr Burt* thought the figure of Rs 85,000 too low in view of the enlarged programme which the Committee had accepted as satisfactory. He feared that the sudden cut in the grant might hamper research work. In view, however, of the Vice-President's willingness to consider the granting of supplementary grants, he proposed the raising of the figure to Rs 1,00,000. The proposal that representation on the Governing Body should be according to contributions, he thought, was a sound one. *Mr. Richards* declared that the effect of the reduction would be crippling the work of the Institute and to dispense with a third of its staff was the only course open. He suggested the continuation of the present arrangement till the end of 1935-36 when the question of future grants might then be considered in the light of the actual expenditure in that year and results achieved under the new programme. *Mr. Mahata* suggested that grants might be made on condition that unspent balances in any year should be surrendered to the Committee. *Dr Burns* shared Mr. Burt's fears regarding the effect of the reduction on the Institute's work and recommended a higher figure. The *Vice-President* replying to the debate assured Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur Kanningo that he had only the best way of serving the Institute in view. Replying to objections to his figure, he said that he had no definite basis for his figures and his only object was to keep the Committee in close touch with the affairs of the Institute, than was the case hitherto. His resolution was no bar to supplementary grants and he laid stress that the Committee retained the power on its purse. He had no objection to add to the resolution a sentence expressing the Committee's readiness to consider supplementary grants. In view of the general agreement on parts 2 and 3 the *Vice-President* said he would put them to vote as items 1 and 2. *Mr. Hutchinson* had no objection to the accounts of the Institute being audited by the Auditor-General. The *Vice-President* had no objection to certain minor amendments suggested by Mr. Burt in paragraph 2 of the resolution and the *President* moved a resolution with Mr. Burt's amendments as a substantive proposition —

**RESOLUTION** — “This Committee resolves that the Governing Body of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, be informed—

- (1) that the representation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the Governing Body each year should be in proportion to the contributions received in the preceding year from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the States taking an interest in the Institute,
- (2) that the accounts of the Institute should be audited by the Auditor General as long as contributions from the Indian Central Cotton Committee continue,
- (3) that the Indian Central Cotton Committee will contribute to the Institute for a period of three years from 1935-36 a minimum sum of Rs. 85,000 per year for purposes of research work in cotton—the

programme for such work for each year to be approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The Committee will also be prepared to consider applications for supplementary grants for cotton research on the approved programme, if necessary."

*Mr Y G Deshpande* expressed disagreement with the idea of incorporating in the resolution any promise of further grants but on the President's pointing out that Mr Burt's amendment was the substantive proposition before the house and on the *Vice-President* explaining his reason for accepting the amendment, *Mr. Deshpande* withdrew his objection. The resolution as moved by the *Vice-President* was put to vote and carried unanimously.

#### SUBJECT 21 —*Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Indore*

In view of the fact that the Committee's resolution of July 1928 was inconvenient and impracticable, the *President* moved the following resolution —

**RESOLUTION**—“That the Resolution of the Committee passed at its meeting in July 1928 requiring a cold weather meeting to be held at Indore once in three years be rescinded. Meetings will be held at Indore as and when the Committee considers it desirable to do so.”

This was seconded by *Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Nail* and carried unanimously. Thereafter *Sardar Sampuran Singh* invited the Committee to hold its next meeting at Lyallpur. *Mian Nurullah* and *Rao Bahadur M G Deshpande* supported the invitation, but the *President* thought that meetings outside Bombay caused a good deal of trouble in the past. However the proposal was carried, *Mr Ritchie* and *Dr Burns* dissenting.

#### SUBJECT 22 —*Madras Pempheres and Physiological Research Scheme—Reference from Special Meeting of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee*

*Mr Ramamurty*, with a view to enable the Committee to see the subject in its true perspective reviewed the history of the scheme from its inception by the Madras Government since 1925. As they failed to secure a suitable Physiologist and a Biochemist from abroad, two officers of the Madras Agricultural Department were, with the approval of the Committee, selected for these posts and sent to England for training. The Bio-Chemist returned from England a year ago. The scheme was reviewed in August 1933, when an extension of the scheme for 5 years was recommended by the Sectional Sub-Committee presided over by *Mr. Burt*. This obtained the sanction of the Government of India which was in due course conveyed to the Madras Government. *Mr. Ramanathan's* suggestion for transferring the work of physiology at Indore had obviously given rise to some misunderstanding, which led *Mr Burt* to suggest the discontinuance of the scheme for the first time in June last. Despite *Mr Ramanathan's* protest about misinterpretation of his merely general comment on the desirability of fundamental

work on cotton physiology being taken up at Indore and Mr Hutchinson's support that physiological work on Cambodia cotton could not be undertaken at the Indore Institute, *Mr Burt* still found it necessary to suggest in his note to the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee that the other part of the scheme *viz*, the bio-chemical basis of Pempheris resistance should continue at Coimbatore, but he was prepared to drop that part of the scheme which was mainly a Madras problem, especially in view of the fact that the senior officers who would have guided the work were not now available. *Mr Ramamurty* however assured the Committee that there was no question of dropping the scheme nor was the Madras Government finding any difficulty in carrying out the work at Coimbatore. To cast an aspersion on the competence of the trained junior officers now employed on the scheme or on the Cotton Specialist whose work had been appreciated by three successive Directors of Agriculture was a belated attempt. *Mr Ramanathan* had already satisfactorily answered all the questions raised at the meeting. The Committee had a moral obligation to see the scheme through after 8 years of consideration and to drop it now would indicate that the Committee did not know their own minds—a fact which would lose them the confidence of Provincial Agricultural Departments and Local Governments, without whose help the Committee could not hope to function successfully. The issue now before them was not to drop the scheme, because the results so far obtained were unsatisfactory, but how the programme could be modified to achieve the objective in view. *Mr Burt* at the outset made it clear that the senior officers he referred to were Dr Norris, Rao Bahadur Vishwanath and Mr Hilson who were not now in Madras. He fully appreciated the work of Mr Ramanathan but strongly criticised the newly appointed Bio-chemist. The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommended the discontinuance of the biochemical research on purely technical grounds that the results did not seem to justify further work. As the Cotton Specialist had now reported that certain strains of Cambodia were not more tolerant to Pempheris, it would be sheer folly to waste more money on it. The Committee could not be expected to tax their limited resources to the utmost limit, irrespective of results obtained, as that would be a very heavy price to pay for the co-operation of the Provincial Agricultural Departments. The Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee had fearlessly reported on the merits of each scheme and he was of the opinion that physiological work of definite practical application could be started at once. *Mr Richards* said that at the special and the last meetings of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, general opinion was in favour of discontinuing the scheme. As an Entomologist he considered the scheme would produce no results of definite economic value to the cultivator. In reply to *Mr Ramamurty's* plea that the scheme had not been criticised previously he thought the only reason for sanctioning such schemes without careful consideration was that the Committee at that time was rolling in money. *Dr Burns* was in favour of dropping the scheme, if like the Surat Physiological Scheme, it was meant to investigate matters of purely academic value. The President's suggestion

that the subject should be gone through by a Sub-Committee composed of Messrs S V Ramamurty, V. Ramanatha Ayyer, J B Hutchinson and B C Burt whose report should be referred to the next meeting of the Committee was agreed to.

**SUBJECT 23.—*Technological Research—Progress Report\* of the Director, Technological Laboratory.***

This report which covers the period from November 1933 to May 1934 presents an account of the work done in the Laboratory during those seven months and shows that the Laboratory has once again maintained a high level standard of work done. Compared with the corresponding period of the last year, the total number of samples received at the Laboratory during the period under review showed a decline of 113 samples, the bulk of which were agricultural samples.

The President proposed the following resolution —

**RESOLUTION—“That the progress report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, be approved.”**

This was seconded by Mr Burt and carried.

**SUBJECT 24—*Technological Research—Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee***

The report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee approving of the progress report of the Director of the Laboratory and also a grant of Rs 30,000 for obtaining a report from a Chemical Engineer in Europe or America through the High Commissioner for India on the prospects of the conversion of short staple cotton into suitable fibres was adopted.

**SUBJECT 25—*Agricultural Research—General Progress Report***

The Secretary's note on the present position of agricultural research and seed distribution schemes was recorded.

**SUBJECT 26—*Progress Report on Surat Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting an approach to the Government of Bombay to provide either a considerable sum of money for propaganda or for suitable administrative action in order to secure the continuance of the successful control measures under the scheme or to introduce legislation making the adoption of them compulsory was adopted.

**SUBJECT 27—*Progress Report on Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee noting with approval the efforts that are being made to combine by hybridization the high ginning qualities of Goghari and a Viramgam strain with the other required qualities of the Broach desi strain, B 18, was adopted.

**SUBJECT 28 —Progress Report on Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme.**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee stating that three promising strains of Neglectum have been selected for rigid yield trials during the next season was adopted

**SUBJECT 29 —Progress Report on the Scheme for Survey of Small Leaf Disease in Cotton, Bombay Presidency**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee stating that the disease is of widespread occurrence and affects all other cottons except exotics and that its cause is not any parasitic organism was adopted

**SUBJECT 30 —Progress Report on Sind Physiological Research Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee stating that item 3 (b) is not a very promising line of work, since red leaf is due to a variety of causes and suggesting consultation with the Physiologist of the Punjab before taking up this item was adopted

**SUBJECT 31 —Progress Report on Madras Herbaceum Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee that the Secretary and Mr Hutchinson should be asked to visit Coimbatore and make recommendations regarding the future of the scheme, since the scheme is only sanctioned until May 1935, and the hybrid material has reached only F-4 generations was adopted. Mr Hutchinson explained that the Secretary and himself had been asked to visit Coimbatore not because there was any fault to be found with the scheme but because the scheme was to terminate shortly and future programme had to be decided on. Mr Ramamurty welcomed their visit

**SUBJECT 32 —Progress Report on Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme.**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee concluding that the ill effects of cholam on the succeeding cotton crop are not dependent upon the quality of stubbles left in the soil, nor due to its heavy crop of fodder, and that manuring hastens ear production which is not desirable, was adopted

**SUBJECT 33 —Progress Report on Madras Pemphreis and Physiological Research Scheme**

Mr Ramamurty remarked that even though he could answer the criticism of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, he agreed that they might be referred to the Special Sub-Committee, which was decided upon.

**SUBJECT 34 —Progress Report on Madras Nadam Cotton Breeding Scheme.**

The suggestion of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee that Mr Hutchinson and the Secretary should visit the scheme and discuss plans with Mr Ramanathan when visiting the Herbaceum scheme was accepted and it was decided to await their report.

**SUBJECT 35 —*Progress Report on the Punjab Botanical Research Scheme.***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee noting with satisfaction the evolution of 3 useful strains of American cotton, one of which N.T 36-F is of unusual promise, and selection of 5 more new strains of American and one of *desi* cotton for experiments during the year under review was adopted

**SUBJECT 36 —*Progress Report on the Punjab Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted

**SUBJECT 37 —*Progress Report on the Punjab Cotton White Fly Scheme.***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting that items 1 (1), 1 (3), (v), (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii) of the programme of work for 1934-35 should be omitted since either they were academic or impracticable and outside the scheme and that in item 1 (2) it would be better to determine the effect of differential irrigation on infestation and yield of cotton was adopted

**SUBJECT 38 —*Progress Report on the Punjab Spraying Trials Scheme***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee noting the non-mention of the actual yields in sprayed and unsprayed plots and emphasising the need for full details of the individual yields in the next report in order that their statistical significance may be considered was adopted

**SUBJECT 39 —*Progress Report on the Punjab Root Rot Scheme.***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting that in view of the fact that the scheme has only one year more to run, items 8 to 12 of the programme of work may be omitted and that instead the results so far obtained be confirmed and attention concentrated on determining whether any soil treatment reduces *Rhizoctonia* attack and whether *Rhizoctonia*-resistant strains of cotton exist since 2 species of the *Rhizoctonia* are regarded as primarily responsible for the disease, was adopted.

**SUBJECT 40 —*Progress Report on the Punjab Desludging and Delinting Scheme***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee saying that the machines have only been recently received and the work done is of no special value was adopted

**SUBJECT 41 —*Progress Report on the Central Provinces Botanical Scheme***

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted.

SUBJECT 42—*Final Report on the United Provinces Entomological Research Scheme*

In reply to *Mr Ramamurty's* enquiry as to whether the report had been completed and when it might be expected, *Mr Richards* said that the material for the report was ready and he hoped to be able to submit it by the next meeting. Material facts were contained in the reports submitted to the Committee from the start to the termination of the scheme and it now remained to write up the results for publication. To a further enquiry as to whether the materials referred to were those submitted by him before 1931 when the scheme was extended, *Mr Richards* explained that the writing up consisted of assembling and selecting the vast amount of data collected. The final extension of *Mr Nangpal's* term had been to assist in assembling and arranging the data. The *President* enquired if *Mr Richards* was satisfied that *Mr Nangpal* had used the extended period usefully in helping him to write up the report. *Mr Richards* explained that the first year of *Mr Nangpal's* extension was almost exclusively devoted to clearing up points in the bionomics of the boll-worm and the second was spent partly on this work and partly on assembling the data collected during the investigation. He certainly was of the opinion that *Mr Nangpal* had profitably spent his time. He hoped to find time on the return of the Director of Agriculture from leave and get on with the work of writing up the report. *Mr Ramamurty* asked if *Mr Richards* could give an approximate date for the submission of the report. *Mr Richards* questioned as to whether it was proper for members of the Committee to expect a Government servant who was supervising a Committee scheme, in addition to his own work, to give a fixed date. He nevertheless hoped to find time and get the work written up during the next cold weather. The *President* then raised the question of general principles whether the Committee was entitled to a final report or not. While the Committee ought not to depend upon the goodwill of a Government servant for a final report, it ought not to pretend to get out of *Mr Richards* what he was not bound to give. Two years were a fairly long time to get the report ready but if the report was a matter of courtesy the matter had better be dropped. *Mr Burt* said that hitherto the Committee stipulated that everyone accepting a grant should furnish annual progress reports but when the last report came in the Committee invariably considered the best method of publishing the entire scientific and technical results, just as the Committee had lately considered the desirability of publishing the Surat Physiological Scheme as a monograph. In the case of the United Provinces Pink Boll-worm Scheme the Committee had already received annual reports containing material facts. *Mr Nangpal* during the first year of extension had completed a minor portion of the scientific work and his subsequent period was utilized for assembling scientific data for preparation of the report. The *President* remarked that in that case the Committee stood to gain nothing by having extended *Mr Nangpal's* services, to which *Mr Richards* replied that he would be happier if the Committee could advise the United Provinces Government to put him on special duty, like the officers engaged on Surat and Dharwar Schemes,

to write up the report. *Lala Shri Ram* was of the opinion that if the Committee had no right to ask for the report it had better not spend more money for the further extension of the scheme. *Mr N. M. Deshmukh* contended that even if ordinarily the Committee had no right to a final report it had a right in this case as the scheme had been extended for the specific purpose. He wondered what the Publicity Officer was going to do in the United Provinces if the collected data was not available in the form of a final report. *Dr Burns* said that in the case of the Surat Physiological Scheme and the Dharwar Wilt Scheme the Committee had willingly sanctioned time and money for writing up their reports by the officers in charge of the respective schemes. For a body with international reputation like the Indian Central Cotton Committee it was essential that its research work should be put together in a final form, properly documented and published so that for all time it might remain a work of reference in other parts of the world. In the case of the two Bombay Schemes referred to above, actual research workers had been entrusted with the work of writing up the results and given special extensions to write them up. The Committee, to his mind, had the right to call for the report, and he pleaded that more time might be allowed to enable *Mr Richards* to write up the report. The *President* observed that the Secretary should in future, while communicating to the local Governments the Committee's sanction to schemes, stipulate not only for annual reports but for full reports. At present it was not clear whether the Committee was exacting final reports with legal rights or the local Governments were fulfilling their obligations. In this case the Committee had a right to ask for the report, and he requested *Mr Richards* to submit the report before the next meeting. *Mr Richards* conceded that the Committee had the right to expect the work to which it had contributed and he was himself very anxious that scientific results obtained by him should be circulated. It was agreed that *Mr Richards* should submit his report before the next meeting. *Mr Burt* suggested that in future the Committee should see that a final report was submitted within a few months after the completion of a scheme and that all the scientific data obtained during the whole term of the scheme for publication in a suitable manner was secured. This was agreed to.

#### SUBJECT 43 — *Progress Report on the scheme for survey of cottons in Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand United Provinces*

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on the Progress Report showing the discovery of a particular type of new plant having the external characters of *G. neglectum roseum* with better fibre length throughout the area surveyed and suggesting examination for its purity was adopted.

#### SUBJECT 44 — *Annual Report of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore*

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted.

**SUBJECT 45 —Progress Report on Hyderabad Botanical Research Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting that item 2 in the programme of the scheme should be decided on in consultation with Rai Saheb Kalidas Sawhney on his return, since the work would be too much and would necessitate curtailment of programme in other aspects, was adopted

**SUBJECT 46 —Progress Report on Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on the progress report on this scheme which showed that Pink Boll-worm was a serious pest of cotton in Hyderabad State, and that critical information regarding this could be obtained only by a fully trained and experienced Entomologist in two years, who should carry out his work under black soil conditions, was adopted

**SUBJECT 47 —Progress Report on Hyderabad Cotton Survey Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted

**SUBJECT 48 —Progress Report on Bikaveri Gang Canal Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on the Progress Report showing that of all cottons so far tested Mollisoni is best suited to the agricultural conditions of Ganganagar was adopted

**SUBJECT 49 —Progress Report on Buroda Root Rot Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee considering a species of *Rhizoctonia* as the main cause of the disease and noting the selection of plants less susceptible to disease was adopted

**SUBJECT 50 —Progress Report on Burma Cotton Improvement Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommending that the scheme should be continued to its sanctioned period but no extension would be given to it was adopted

**SUBJECT 51 —Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Progress Report on Hubli Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted

**SUBJECT 52 —Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Progress Report on Gadag (Extension) and Gadag (Supplementary) Schemes**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted

**SUBJECT 53.—Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme - Progress Report on Surat Scheme**

The report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was adopted.

**SUBJECT 54—Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme—Progress Report on Khandesh (Bamilla) Scheme**

The suggestion of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee that the spinning tests in Bamilla should be supplied along with the progress report was adopted.

**SUBJECT 55—Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme—Progress Report on Athani Scheme**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was adopted.

**SUBJECT 56—Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme—Progress Report on Sind Scheme**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting the desirability of making attempts at as early a date as possible, to fix zones for the different cottons to be recommended and recommending the continuation of the propaganda scheme was adopted.

**SUBJECT 57—Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme—Madras (Tiruppur) and Co. 2 Schemes.**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommending that these progress reports should be as concise as possible consistent with clearness and admitting the satisfactory working of the scheme was adopted.

The attention of the Committee being drawn by Mr. Ramamurty to the fact that the Tiruppur Co-operative Society worked so successfully that it did not ask for the subsidy granted by the Committee, the President congratulated its leader, Mr. Ramaswami Gowder on his ability to conduct the affairs of the Society, so successfully.

**SUBJECT 58—Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme—Progress Report on H1 Scheme**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommending its closure and starting of a fresh scheme only if it overcomes all the difficulties encountered in the past was adopted.

Mr. Ramamurty informed the Committee that in anticipation of its sanction he had already closed the H1 scheme and hoped to place a fresh scheme next year.

**SUBJECT 59—*Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Progress Report on the Central Provinces (Verum) Scheme***

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee approving of the very satisfactory progress made by this scheme and recommending that it should be combined with the new extension scheme (Subject 87), as suggested by the Director of Agriculture, was adopted.

**SUBJECT 60—*Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Progress Report on Hyderabad Scheme***

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee approving of the proposal of the Hyderabad Agricultural Department to organize their own local seed production to obviate the necessity of importing large amounts of seed was adopted.

**SUBJECT 61—*Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Statement of costs for cotton ginned at the Lyallpur Ginnery***

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, noting the total cost of ginning one maund of cotton as Re 0-2-9 for saw gin and Re 0-7-10 for roller gin was adopted.

**SUBJECT 62—*Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Progress Report on Baroda Scheme***

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting that a larger area than that proposed in the scheme should be controlled since Baroda has nearly two lakhs of acres under cotton was adopted.

**SUBJECT 63—*Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme for investigation into Root Rot of Cotton in Gujarat***

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting the undesirability to start another scheme when schemes on the same subject are already in progress in the Punjab and Baroda State was adopted.

**SUBJECT 64—*Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme for study of “Lang” Caterpillar pest in Gujarat***

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee saying that this is not a cotton problem and therefore not suitable for a grant from the Indian Central Cotton Committee was adopted.

**SUBJECT 65—*Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme for survey of Goghar cotton in Gujarat***

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommending its sanction for five years at an estimated cost of Rs 5,000, since the scheme is a necessary corollary of the Committee's policy to grow only 1027 A L F south of Nerbudda, was adopted.

SUBJECT 66 —*Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme for survey of Goghar cotton in Baroda State*

The recommendation of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee to sanction this scheme for five years at an estimated cost of Rs 5,000 was adopted

SUBJECT 67 —*Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme for Cotton Jassid Investigation in the Punjab*

The Director of Agriculture, Punjab, agreeing with the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee that for the present this scheme can be carried on by the existing entomological staff at Lyallpur, the scheme was withdrawn

SUBJECT 68 —*Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes—Scheme for investigation into "Red Leaf" disease of Doddakalshi (American) cotton in Mysore*

Pointing out the possibility of considerable increase in the area under Dharwar-American cotton in the Mysore State in the event of "Red Leaf" being brought under control, Mr Yegna Narayana Iyer pleaded for a grant of Rs 10,000 per annum for 5 years, to enable the Mysore State to carry on the work. The State had been co-operating with the Committee from the very inception of the Committee and commanded all facilities of equipment and staff, for central research of the disease. The President in reply drew attention to the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee's Report which had recommended postponement of the scheme and assured the previous speaker that there was no question of a slur on the Mysore Agricultural Department. Mr Burt pointed out that as stated in paragraph 2 of the note on the subject, it was only on technical grounds that the scheme was left over till the next meeting, with a view to enable scattered information being collected in the meanwhile. The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted

SUBJECT 69 —*Proposed New Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Wagad Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme*

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee suggesting that Mr Patel be asked to put up a modified scheme to cover the initial stages of testing and distribution and recommending to the Committee for giving help in this scheme was adopted

SUBJECT 70 —*Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee*

The President proposed the following resolution —

**RESOLUTION**—“That the report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee be adopted.”

This was seconded by Sardar Rao Bahadur B R Naik and carried

SUBJECT 71.—*Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee*

- (a) *Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 1934*
- (b) *Final Accounts, 1933-34*
- (c) *Revised Estimates 1934-35*
- (d) *Budget for 1935-36 (Government servants)*

*Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande* drew attention to the large number of new schemes sanctioned at this meeting and suggested that the Standing Finance Sub-Committee should provide money for these schemes only in order of priority to be decided upon by that Sub-Committee, otherwise the reserves of the Committee would soon be depleted. The President suggested that the drawing up of the priority list be left to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, which was agreed to. *Seth Issacdas Vaidmal* suggested the formation of small Provincial Sub-Committees to supervise the provincial schemes, to which view *M. Burt* replied that this point had already been considered.

The Committee had made a recommendation to all local Governments that members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee should also be made members of the Provincial Cotton Committees and this recommendation was given effect to in all provinces. The Committee's object would be well served if Provincial Cotton Committees would take an active interest in research as well as trade matters. The Sind Cotton Committee was a very live one and he felt sure *M. Jenkins* will give it all liberty to discuss the Sind research schemes. *Mian Niazullah* regretted the lack of control over the Committee's budget instancing the way in which money had been allowed to accumulate at Indore for several years for no obvious purpose. He suggested that the budgets and the balance sheets should be presented in an intelligible and more straightforward manner and saw no necessity for providing for expenditure which was not being incurred, as for example, the Deputy Secretary's post which should be filled. *Sardar Sampoor Singh* said that the Committee had better leave research workers to do their work peacefully without the supervision of a Sub-Committee of laymen. *M. G. Deshpande* suggested that the Directors of Agriculture might take in their confidence members of their Provincial Cotton Committees when a scheme was to be sanctioned, as it was essential that local members should be satisfied on the benefits to the province of a particular scheme before it was submitted to the Indian Central Cotton Committee. He suggested that the Provincial Cotton Committee of the Central Provinces might meet more frequently to discuss every new scheme and offer advice. *M. Chunilal B. Mehta* was of the opinion that local committees would be beneficial in that their members would bring to the notice of Directors of Agriculture what the general public, trade and the agriculturist thought about a particular proposal. He was in favour of more time being allowed to the consideration of this subject so that it might be brought before the next meeting. *M. Mahta*, as Secretary of the Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee said that the numbers of

meetings depended entirely on the number of suitable subjects to be discussed. If no suggestion was received and the Department had no important items on the agenda no meeting was held. Referring to a remark made by a member that they might inspect and report on the work done in the provinces, he would like to enquire how often did Mr Deshpande take the trouble of paying a visit to the Research Laboratory and the Farm when he came to Nagpur. Dr Burns thought there were already sufficient Committees. The Indian Central Cotton Committee amply fulfilled the object Seth Isserdas Varindmal had in view. The disagreement which the Committee had over a phrase in the findings of the Special Meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee under Subject 19 demonstrated how the different interests even on the Indian Central Cotton Committee could differ. The Committee provided a common platform for the co-ordination of different interests and any further division would lead to narrow provincialism. The President suggested that the first proposal of the appointment of Provincial Committees to supervise schemes might be referred to the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee for report and the second one pertaining to the presenting of the budget be referred to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee for report. Seth Isserdas Varindmal said that the Sind Cotton Committee had full confidence in Mr Jenkins. He only wished to point out that the Committee which controlled the purse could have its voice heard more effectively than the Sind Cotton Committee. Sardar Rao Bahadur B R Nail thought that the representatives of the trade and growers should know what was going on in their respective districts and although he knew that no local Government would allow another body to supervise the work of their agricultural department yet members should have the privilege of acquainting themselves with the work done in their respective areas, just as members of Legislative Councils were entitled to local information, so that they may pass it on to the agriculturist of the locality. Mr. Y. G. Deshpande took exception to the remarks of Mr Mahta and said that members could only be expected to give their views when called upon to do so and not suggest subjects to which Mr Mahta replied that every opportunity was given at the Provincial Cotton Committee's meetings to discuss the schemes in progress and every scheme was put before the Provincial Cotton Committee which met at least once a year.

The following resolution was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr Chunlal B Mehta and carried unanimously —

**RESOLUTION**—“That the Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee be adopted.”

“That the Revised Estimates for 1934-35, as now amended, be approved.”

“That the Budget for the pay of Government Officers for 1935-36 be approved.”

**SUBJECT 72.—Proposed inclusion of Pulgaon under C P No 1 tenderable places**

The President's suggestion was agreed to. Mr N M Deshmukh stated that the agriculturists, cotton dealers and the Municipality of

Pulgaon were losing from Rs 50,000 to Rs 80,000 annually as Pulgaon, unlike Wardha, had not been recognised as a C P No 1 tenderable station, instead of a C P No 2 station as it now was

As they were on the same side of the river Wardha, and the quality of the soil and the cotton grown there were about the same he saw no reason for differentiation but on appealing to the East India Cotton Association he was informed that Pulgaon cotton was inferior to that of Wardha To disprove this belief he asked for samples from both places to be tested at the Technological Laboratory but the East India Cotton Association relied on the valuation of graders and did not want tests at the Laboratory, even though he pointed out from actual experience that the reports from the latter were more reliable than reports from the former He therefore moved the following resolution —

"That the East India Cotton Association be requested to place the Pulgaon cotton as C P No 1 "

*Rao Bahadur G R Kothare* seconding the resolution said that the position was anomalous Pulgaon cotton was classed as C P No 2 while sold there, but when carted to Wardha it was classed as C P No 1 This resulted in the migration of a fair quantity of this cotton every year to Wardha Mr Deshmukh's proposal to decide the classification of Pulgaon on the results of Laboratory tests was a reasonable one and should be accepted by the East India Cotton Association *Mr Chunlal B Mehta* said that the question was of marketing and not of growing and had received the careful consideration of the East India Cotton Association The trade thought the Wardha cotton superior to Pulgaon and paid higher prices for it Laboratory tests were not always uniform and, on the contrary, the graders were sometimes able to judge cotton much better than tests at the Laboratory The passing of a resolution amounts to pressure being brought on the East India Cotton Association , it was enough if a copy of the discussion was sent to the Association for information *Mr M D Williams* agreed that the matter be left to the East India Cotton Association to deal with *Mr Mehta* confirming Mr Deshmukh's statement regarding the quality of Pulgaon cotton said that though Pulgaon itself grew as good a cotton as any part of the Central Provinces, it was easily accessible to inferior Berar cotton and for this reason was classed as C P No 2. *Rao Bahadur M G Deshpande* testified to the fact that the cotton grown at Pulgaon was as good as C P No 1, but the cotton carted from the other side of the river was however inferior *Mr Ritchie* explained that it was because Berar cotton came to Pulgaon that Pulgaon was classed as C P No 2 even though the cotton grown on Pulgaon area was in reality C P No 1 *Rao Bahadur Kothare* asked if as stated, Arvi being close to C P No 1 area there was anything to prevent Berar cotton being taken to Wardha to fetch a better price, and when such cotton from Arvi was taken to Wardha, the same passed as C P No 1 *Mr N M Deshmukh* fully agreed with the suggestion of Mr Chunlal B Mehta and begged leave to withdraw his resolution It was decided to send a copy of the discussion to the East India Cotton Association

**SUBJECT 73 - Proposed New Agricultural Research Schemes Scheme for desibration of cotton seed in the Bombay Presidency.**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommending the provision and installation at Palej of the desibrating machine from the funds of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at an initial outlay of Rs. 3,700 and recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 1,750 for a period of three years and accepting the kind offer of the Vice-President for the free supply of seed and power as required was adopted

**SUBJECT 74 —Progress Report on Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Surat and Broach Districts**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee was adopted

**SUBJECT 75 —Supply of N. R. and Cambodia cotton seeds in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency**

The Secretary's note was recorded

**SUBJECT 76 —Draft Rules under the Central Provinces Cotton Market Act**

Rao Bahadur Kothare, while thanking the Government for amending the Cotton Market Rules, said that the attention of the local Government should be drawn to the need for sending such matters sufficiently early to enable the Committee to send its opinion before they were enacted. This was seconded by Mr. Burt and accordingly it was decided that the local Governments be requested to send such rules to the Committee early enough to permit of their discussion at the full meeting and an opinion offered

**SUBJECT 77 —Draft Rules under the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act**

The Secretary's note saying that the Madras Government propose to adopt 28 lbs maund weight and the Bombay candy of 781 lbs as standard units for all cotton transactions in the Presidency was recorded

**SUBJECT 78 —Universal Standards for Indian Cotton—Progress Report \***

Seth Isserdas Vaidmal complained that since last he served on the Standards Sub-Committee, the Local Sub-Committee had changed its constitution in such a way so as to exclude Karachi members when Bombay cottons were to be considered. He saw no reason why Bombay alone should have a hand in the preparation of all standards and not Karachi. Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta explained that Bombay unlike Karachi was interested in all cottons and had therefore to be on the Standards Sub-Committee when Sind and Punjab cottons as well as other cottons were being dealt with. The Indian Central Cotton Committee had met the requirements of Karachi by providing representation for them when standards of cottons in which they traded were being prepared. In reply

to Seth Isseidas Varindmal's remark that Karachi might be left alone to pass its own standards, *M<sub>r</sub> Chunilal B Mehta* explained that the Standards Sub-Committee was set up by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and not by the East India Cotton Association. *M<sub>r</sub> Burt* explained that the reason the Committee took an interest in this matter was the divergence in the same standard prepared by Karachi and Bombay which the Committee was to reconcile. Two representatives each of the Karachi and East India Cotton Associations, with an independent member nominated by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research constituted the Standards Sub-Committee. Two series of standards were prepared in India, one at Bombay and the other at Karachi and it was intended to secure uniformity. As for a representation of the growers' interest on the Standards Sub-Committee, the matter might be referred to the Sub-Committee although he himself saw no need for it, for consideration as to whether the membership of the Sub-Committee might not be limited to recognized associations. *M<sub>r</sub> Taver* urged that as all Karachi cottons were dealt with under the rules of the East India Cotton Association it would be difficult to get it to accept standards which they had no hand in preparing. Surely the East India Cotton Association would not grudge Karachi having permanent representation when the Karachi market became larger. The *Vice-President*, referring to Seth Isseidas Varindmal's contention why Karachi should be made to invite Bombay for the preparation of Karachi standards, when the latter did not invite the former for the preparation of Bombay standards pointed out that Karachi had of its own accord sought Bombay's help in the preparation of its own standards for Sind, Punjab and Bengal cottons. Further, Bombay had been preparing standards long before Karachi had any. The idea was not to set up competition between the two centres but to utilise local expert knowledge in the preparation of standards. In the case of Sind cottons, representatives of the Karachi and Bombay associations would meet. But in the case of, say, Berar or Central Provinces cotton the Local Sub-Committee decided only Bombay and one or two growers and one permanent local middleman nominated on the recommendation of the Director of Agriculture would be called upon to have a hand in the matter. While welcoming any definite constructive proposals, he advised Seth Isseidas Varindmal to fundamentally revise his ideas of universal standards. *M<sub>r</sub> Taver* thought a middleman and a grower would serve the purpose better than two growers. *M<sub>r</sub> Y G Deshpande* supported the Local Sub-Committee's recommendations, common standards for the whole of India were really beneficial and on that score must be cheerfully accepted by all.

The following resolution proposed by the *President* and seconded by *M<sub>r</sub> Chunilal B Mehta* was carried —

**RESOLUTION**—“That the Indian Central Cotton Committee confirms the action taken by the Local Sub-Committee in connection with the adoption of Universal Standards for Indian cottons and that the procedure indicated in paragraph 6 of the Secretary's note be approved.”

*SUBJECT 79.—Extension of cotton cultivation in Bengal*

*Mr Guha* regretted that no attempt had been made to grow staple cotton in Bengal. Considering the fact that Bengal once produced the best cotton in India from which the famous Dacca muslins were made he moved the following resolution, seconded by *Mr Nizam-ud-Din Hyder*:

"That the Committee should grant to Bengal a small grant of Rs. 3,000/- per annum for five years to find out whether staple cotton can be grown there and that an officer be appointed to make a survey in this respect."

*Dr Burns* proposed that the resolution be referred to the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee for consideration. *Mr Hutchins* drew attention to the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Bengal for 1925-26 cited in the secretarial note, and proposed that a piece of the Dacca muslin offered by the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca be obtained and tested at the Technological Laboratory and results placed before the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee. He was anxious to know the fibre properties of the cotton used in Dacca muslin. The *President* suggested referring the matter to the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee for report and *Mr Guha* be invited to attend its next meeting when the question was discussed. This was agreed to.

*SUBJECT 80.—Examination of the possibility of using short staple Indian cotton for the manufacture of artificial silk*

*Lala Shri Ram* said that the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton had shown the extreme importance of finding out other uses for the Indian short-staple cotton.

*Mr. Burt* said that the proposal was that the most modern type of artificial silk and its suitability to India should be studied. This type of rayon resembled cotton in many respects, other countries had begun to do it and if India did not follow their example and make staple fibre, she would soon be importing it.

The recommendation of the Technological Research Sub-Committee that a sum of Rs. 30,000 be sanctioned for examining the practicability of manufacturing artificial staple fibre from Indian short-staple cotton was adopted.

*SUBJECT 81.—Scheme for the propagation of C. 402 cotton in the Hardoi and neighbouring districts of Lucknow and Sitapur, United Provinces*

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommending that it should be considered by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee in relation to the financial position was adopted.

*SUBJECT 82.—Proposal for provision of fumigation facilities at Calcutta*

*Mr Guha* urged that the Government of India be approached to provide facilities for fumigation of American cotton at Calcutta on economic grounds. *Mr Burt* thought that the expenditure involved

would be excessive for the small consumption of cotton in Calcutta, and the Government of India would naturally desire to see that the scheme was self-supporting as at Bombay. The President confirmed the views of the previous speaker and thought their case too weak to make any impression on the Government at present Mr Y G Deshpande said that Indian mills should make greater use of Indian long staple cotton, in view of the efforts that are being made to grow it in Sind and elsewhere.

**SUBJECT 83 — *Grant of honorarium for preparation of Indices of Minutes of the Committee and its Sub-Committees***

The President proposed the following resolution :—

**RESOLUTION**—“That the Secretary be authorised to grant honoraria to the staff of his office for the preparation of indices of Minutes of meetings of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and its various Sub-Committees up to a maximum of Rs. 50 for each year’s Minutes.”

This was seconded by Rao Bahadur Kothare and carried

**SUBJECT 84 — *Proposed introduction of a common unit for the purchase of seed cotton throughout India***

The President proposed the following resolution —

**RESOLUTION**—“That the Indian Central Cotton Committee desires to express its thanks to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces for the steps taken by them to give effect to the Committee’s recommendations for the introduction of common units of weight for cotton transactions. The Committee would further urge on the Bombay Government the desirability of standardising also the Bombay candy of 784 lbs. as a unit of weight in the Presidency, particularly as this unit is being adopted in practically all the other major cotton-growing provinces in India.”

This was seconded by Mr Chunilal B Mehta and carried

**SUBJECT 85 — *Broadcasting† of Commercial News on cotton***

Mr N M Deshmukh moving the following resolution deplored the discontinuance of commercial news which the Bombay Broadcasting Station had hitherto transmitted and which was of great value to the agriculturist in the up-country He appealed to the Indian Central Cotton Committee to support the East India Cotton Association’s representation on this matter —

**RESOLUTION**—“That the Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Government of India to resume the broadcasting of all commercial news connected with cotton in the mornings particularly through the Bombay Radio Station.”

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\* Appendix IX (page 128)      † Appendix X (page 129).

*Rao Bahadur Kothare* wanted to know how in the absence of broadcasting could Rule 86 of the Central Provinces Cotton Market Act be expected to function, in the absence of previous day's closing rates? *Mian Nurullah* deprecated the action of the Government of India especially at the time when the Punjab Government was launching a campaign of broadcasting the latest market news to villages. The Vice-President stressed the importance of broadcasting in India for the dissemination of important items of news, such as cotton news. It showed in a bad light the motives of the Government of India which were apparently merely for a new source of revenue. Briefly stated the action of the Government amounted to this. They had discontinued the broadcasting owing to the loss of revenue to the Telegraph Department from various interests who used to get the news by telegrams from Bombay. The same department which was amassing crores of rupees from postal, telephone and telegram charges could hardly be justified in curtailing broadcasting because of a slight loss in telegraph revenues. Apparently the Government had not considered the amount of loss on experiments incurred by Bombay investors before they took it over and simply looked upon it as a money-making machine. He insisted that middle class up-country merchants and zamindars owned sets mainly for the purpose of getting cotton prices. He was strongly of the opinion that commercial quotations ranked first before any other news on the radio programme. He knew of cases when important telegrams were delayed by subordinate servants of the Telegraph Department for gratuities on *Diwali* days. He urged the President to appraise the authorities at Simla of the urgent need for the restoration of the broadcasting system. *Mr M D Williams* supported the proposal from his experience of the usefulness of broadcasting commercial news in the Punjab and advocated the broadcasting of Karachi prices along with Bombay prices, as this would be of great service to cotton interests of that province. *Messrs Plummer and Isserdas Varindmal* supported the resolution. *Sardar Sampuran Singh* was also of the same opinion and stigmatised the Government's action for revenue purposes as a petty one. *Mr Chunilal B Mehta* pointed out that telegrams were undependable as they were often received too late to be of use. *Messrs Salimath and B S Patel* likewise testified to the eagerness of the farmers to get the latest radio news before they sold their cotton. *Mr Y G Deshpande* stressed the importance of radio commercial news to villages cut off from telegraph communication and to the general scheme of village uplift. *Dr Burns* stated that in his annual report this year he had deliberately drawn the attention of the Government of Bombay to the usefulness of radio. *Mr Ritchie* was also in favour of broadcasting and would like to see receiving sets in all the Central Provinces markets. *Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Naik* thought that broadcasting would save the Indian peasantry from exploitation by middlemen and he failed to understand such action from a Government who pretended to be their well-wishers. The action of the Government, he thought, jeopardized the interest of the cultivator who was ensured fair prices for his cotton by the daily publication of central market prices. *Mr. Nizam-ud Din Hyder*

likewise urged the restoration of the radio system, especially in view of the Hyderabad Government having in contemplation a broadcasting scheme for rural uplift work Mr Sane from his own experience of villages in the Baroda State was convinced that broadcasting sets were mainly used for commercial news without which these sets were considered to be of little use

**SUBJECT 86 —Proposed new Agricultural Research Schemes—Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme in Baroda**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, approving in general the scheme but suggesting that the pay of the Graduate Assistants should not exceed Rs 70 per mensem and that after the first year of intensive propaganda a large number of *Kamgais* be employed instead of the more expensive fieldmen and recommending the adoption of the scheme at an estimated total cost of Rs 9,380 for two years, was adopted

**SUBJECT 87 —Proposed new Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—Scheme for the marketing of Verum cotton**

The Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee recommending an additional grant of Rs 135,022 spread over a period of 5 years and 2 months in addition to the grant already made at the last meeting of the Committee was adopted

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The President thanked the members for the courtesy and patience and the extreme goodwill shown to him which had enabled the Committee to get through the heaviest agenda they ever had in record time

*Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R Nail* proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the President

This was carried with acclamation

R D MIHRA,  
Publicity and Propaganda Officer.

## RESOLUTIONS

*Appointment of cotton growers' representatives on  
the Committee to the Board of Directors of the  
East India Cotton Association*

- 1 "That the existing three members be re-elected"

*Representation of cotton interests in Karachi on the  
Indian Central Cotton Committee*

- 2 "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee accepts Mr. Jenkins' proposal as contained in the Secretary's Supplementary note"

*Resignation of Mr D. F. Kapadia, Assistant  
Technologist, Technological Laboratory*

- 3 "That a Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, Khan Bahadur Sardar Habibullah and Rao Bahadur M G Deshpande be appointed to examine the allegations made by Mr D F Kapadia and to report to the next meeting of the full Committee"

*Licensing of gins and presses*

- 4 "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee desires to remind the Government of India of its Resolution passed at its meeting on the 29th August 1933 and wishes to draw the attention of Government to the dangerous increase in the evil of watering of cotton which calls for immediate action in the interest of Indian cotton"

*Cultivation of unimproved varieties of cotton in the  
Barrage areas of Sind*

- 5 "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee endorses the resolution of the Special Sub-Committee regarding the establishment of a compact block of long staple cotton in Sind and approves generally of the proposals of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind"

*Campaign for extension, seed distribution and  
marketing of pure Sind-American cotton*

- 6 "That the various suggestions of the Sind Cotton Committee be referred back to the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind for reconsideration by the Sind Cotton Committee with the object of ascertaining to what extent any of the suggestions made could be given effect to"

*Half-yearly Report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer*

- 7 "That the Report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer be adopted "

*Report on the Fumigation of American Cotton*

- S "The Indian Central Cotton Committee approves of the action taken by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee in regard to the question of the reduction of the Bombay Port Trust share of fumigation charges and the revision of the pay and allowances of the fumigation staff "
- "The Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Government of India to sanction a rebate of eight annas per square bale and five annas per round bale on the fumigation fee paid on American cotton fumigated at square bale and round bale rates during the fiscal year 1933-34 "
- "The Indian Central Cotton approves of the action taken by the Local Sub-Committee in recommending to the Government of India the abolition of the special fee of Rs 10 for sample bales "

*Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee*

- 9 "That the Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee be adopted "

*The Institute of Plant Industry, Indore—Future Policy*

- 10 "This Committee resolves that the Governing Body of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, be informed—
- (1) that the representation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the Governing Body each year should be in proportion to the contributions received in the preceding year from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the States taking an interest in the Institute,
  - (2) that the accounts of the Institute should be audited by the Auditor General as long as contributions from the Indian Central Cotton Committee continue,

- (3) that the Indian Central Cotton Committee will contribute to the Institute for a period of three years from 1935-36 a minimum sum of Rs 85,000 per year for purposes of research work in cotton—the programme for such work for each year to be approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The Committee will also be prepared to consider applications for supplementary grants for cotton research on the approved programmes, if necessary ”.

*Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee at Indore*

- 11 “That the Resolution of the Committee passed at its meeting in July 1928 requiring a cold weather meeting to be held at Indore once in three years be rescinded. Meetings will be held at Indore as and when the Committee considers it desirable to do so ”

*Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory*

- 12 “That the Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, be approved ”

*Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee.*

- 13 “That the Report of the Technological Research Sub-Committee be adopted ”

*Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee*

- 14 “That the Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee be adopted ”

“That the Revised Estimates for 1934-35, as now amended, be approved ”

“That the Budget for the pay of Government officers for 1935-36 be approved ”

*Universal Standards for Indian cotton.*

- 15 “That the Indian Central Cotton Committee confirms the action taken by the Local Sub-Committee in connection with the adoption of Universal Standards for Indian cottons and that the procedure indicated in paragraph 6 of the Secretary’s note be approved ”.

*Grant of honorarium for preparation of indices  
of Minutes of the Committee and its  
Sub-Committees*

- 16 "That the Secretary be authorised to grant honoraria to the staff of his office for the preparation of indices of Minutes of meetings of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and its various Sub-Committees up to a maximum of Rs 50 for each year's Minutes "

*Proposed introduction of a common unit for the purchase of seed cotton throughout India*

- 17 "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee desires to express its thanks to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces for the steps taken by them to give effect to the Committee's recommendations for the introduction of common units of weight for cotton transactions. The Committee would further urge on the Bombay Government the desirability of standardising also the Bombay candy of 784 lbs as a unit of weight in the Presidency, particularly as this unit is being adopted in practically all the other major cotton growing provinces in India".

*Broadcasting of Commercial News on cotton*

- 18 "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Government of India to resume the broadcasting of all commercial news connected with cotton in the mornings particularly through the Bombay Radio Station "

*Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee*

- 19 "That the Report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee be adopted".



## APPENDIX I

Subject 9.—*Licensing of Gins and Presses*

## Secretary's Note.

This subject was last considered by the Committee at its meeting held in August 1933 when the following resolution was passed —

**RESOLUTION 1** — "That the Indian Central Cotton Committee renews its resolution of 1924 recommending to the Government of India that the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act should contain a clause providing for the licensing of gins and presses and that this clause should be made operative in each province by resolution of the Provincial Legislative Councils"

The resolution of 1924 referred to was as follows —

**RESOLUTION 2** — "That the Central Cotton Committee, after having given full consideration to the proceedings of a meeting of the Cotton Growers, Ginners and Traders with members of the Provincial Cotton Committee held at Lahore on the 19th March 1924 and to the proceedings of the Provincial Cotton Committee held at Simla on 23rd June 1924, is convinced that the licensing of gins and presses will provide the only remedy for mixing in the Punjab, that is likely to have immediate and practical effect

The Committee also wishes to impress upon the Government of India the desirability of putting the Gins and Presses Bill before the Legislature with as little delay as possible."

A copy of the discussion\* on the subject at the August 1933 meeting of the Committee is attached

In compliance with the resolution passed, the Government of India were addressed in the matter but their final orders are still awaited. In the meanwhile the following further developments have taken —

(a) A representation (Enclosure I) was received in March last from about 10 leading cotton merchants and firms in Bombay drawing attention to the malpractice of watering cotton and suggesting the amendment of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act for the introduction of a system of hecning

(b) In March last the Central Provinces Board of Agriculture passed the following resolution —

"The Board unanimously recommend that in the interests of the cotton-growers of these Provinces all Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories should be licensed and requests the Central Provinces Government to ask the Government of India to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (No. XII of 1925), with this object in view."

It was stated at the meeting that if the grower of long staple cotton was to reap the full benefit of an enhanced premium, steps should be taken to prevent adulteration of his produce and to check any malpractice which would tend to bring into disrepute the cotton of any tract

(c) The Bombay Millowners' Association in June last and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in July last addressed the Government of India suggesting the licensing of ginning and pressing factories by an amendment of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, with the object of preventing watering and other malpractices in the cotton trade. Copies of their letters to the Government of India are attached (Enclosure II and Enclosure III). These letters and the representation referred to at (a) above were considered by the Local Sub-Committee at its meeting on the 21st July last and it was decided that the Vice-President of the Committee should prepare a resolution in consultation with the Ahmedabad and Bombay Millowners' Associations, the East India Cotton Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and place it before the full Committee at its next meeting. In accordance with this decision the Vice-President of the Committee met in conference on the 11th August 1934 the President of the East India Cotton Association, the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and

\*Not printed—See Minutes—27th meeting—I C C C —page 12.



## Enclosure II

*Copy of letter dated the 26th June 1931, from the Secretary, Bombay Millowners Association, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education Health and Lands Simla*

**SUBJECT—Prevention of unfair trading and other malpractices in the cotton trade**

I am directed to forward herewith for the information of Government copy of a letter addressed to the Association over the signatures of more than 40 principal cotton trading firms in Bombay. The question of preventing such malpractices as waterizing, mixing, etc has been before the Committee of this Association and also the Indian Central Cotton Committee on various occasions and it is understood that in accordance with the views expressed by representative trade organisations, the Indian Central Cotton Committee recommended to Government last year that the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act should contain a clause, providing for the licensing of gins and presses, and that this clause should be made operative in each province by resolution of the Provincial Legislative Council. It would appear that the representations made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee are under Government's consideration, and my Committee, therefore, desire to take advantage of the opportunity to place before Government in some detail their view of the case.

2 It will be remembered that the MacKenna Cotton Committee (1917-18), in paragraphs 226 and 228 of their Report, recommended *inter alia* that all ginning and pressing factories should be licensed, that such licenses should only be granted on certain conditions, and should be withdrawn for breach of those conditions and on proof of such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration. The question was subsequently examined by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and though they do not appear to have favoured an all India system of licensing gins and presses, they seem to have made it quite clear to the Government of India that each Province should be free to introduce licensing if they found it necessary and practicable, and that the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Bill which was then under preparation should contain a clause to this effect. At a later date (July 1924) the Indian Central Cotton Committee went so far as to state that they were "*convinced that the licensing of gins and presses will provide the only remedy for mixing in the Punjab*"

3 In the Ginning and Pressing Factories Bill, which was introduced in the following September Session, a licensing clause was not included, presumably in order not to prejudice the chances of the Bill in the Assembly. The desirability of counteracting the various malpractices which were found to exist by the MacKenna Committee has always been admitted by Government, but what they wanted the House to do when the Bill was introduced was merely to agree in principle that legislation was required to tackle these abuses and malpractices, and to enable the trade to protect itself and the cultivator against them, as these malpractices severely injured the reputation of Indian cotton and prevented the Indian cultivator from getting an adequate price for his crop. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act has now been in operation for more than 8 years and my Committee have been endeavouring to find out whether the objects which Government had in view when the Bill was introduced have since been realised.

4 From representations received from member mills, and the results of the investigations conducted by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on various occasions, it would appear that the existing provisions of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the Cotton Transport Act have not been adequate to realise fully the objects Government had in view and that the undesirable practices which existed when the MacKenna Committee conducted their investigations obtain even to day. My Committee, therefore, consider that in the interests of all concerned, the provisions of the Act should be reinforced. They have bestowed considerable thought to the problem and are convinced that the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act should be amended at the earliest opportunity so as to provide Local Governments with powers to introduce a system of licensing of gins and presses, as, in their opinion, that provides the only effective method of preventing the abuses mentioned in an earlier paragraph of this letter. My Committee are aware of the objections which have been urged against the introduction of a system of licensing, but are convinced that adequate safeguards can be devised to prevent innocent parties being unfairly penalised.



### Supplementary Note

The following letter has been sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of India on the above subject —

*"Copy of letter No. 2173, dated the 23rd August 1934, from the Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Simla*

**SUBJECT—Re Amendment of the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory Act providing for the licensing of Gins and Presses to prevent watering and other malpractices in the Cotton Trade**

The attention of this Chamber has been drawn by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Bombay Millowners' Association to complaints regarding malpractices such as watering, etc., said to be resorted to by some cotton gins and presses in various parts of the country, and I am directed to address Government in the matter as under

My Committee recognises that there is a concensus of opinion and pressure from quarters such as the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and the Bombay Millowners' Association in regard to the desirability of amending the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory Act with a view to provide the necessary safeguards against such malpractices. In view of this my Committee would not like to oppose the principle of legislation for the licensing of cotton gins and presses for the purpose. They, however, would like to see the detailed scheme regarding such licensing before they can give their final approval to the same. My Committee would also like to emphasise the necessity of affording sufficient opportunities to all the interests and commercial bodies for discussing the detailed scheme.

They would urge, therefore, that in no circumstances any legislation on the subject should be passed until the relevant bill was circulated for public opinion and until genuine and bona fide difficulties of owners of gins and presses had been adequately realised and provided for."

### APPENDIX II

**SUBJECT 12—Cultivation of improved varieties of Cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind—Note by Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind**

#### Secretary's Note

The Indian Central Cotton Committee at its 28th meeting held on the 30th January 1934 considered a note on certain aspects of the development of cotton cultivation in the Barrage areas of Sind submitted by the Chief Agricultural Officer and referred it to the Special Sub-Committee appointed at the 27th meeting to consider the question of a wider market for Indian cottons. This Special Sub Committee met on the 17th and 19th March 1934 and considered the Chief Agricultural Officer's note with special reference to the policy to be adopted in Sind in regard to the kind of cotton that should be encouraged in the Barrage areas, and unanimously passed the following resolution —

*"In view of the danger to which cotton growers in India would be exposed should a further increase take place in the production of short staple desi cotton in Sind, and of the urgency of encouraging the production of long staple cotton in all suitable tracts in India, the Committee is convinced that steps should be taken without delay to establish a compact block of long staple cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind. This calls for co-ordinated effort, including legislation if necessary, intensive seed supply organisation and an improved marketing organisation suitable to local conditions. A special effort should also be made to improve communications and ginning factory facilities in the selected block as quickly as possible. This block should be large enough to produce 300,000 acres of cotton annually when fully developed. The Committee respectfully urges the Government of Bombay to take immediate action to this end before such problems, as mixing, become serious and while conditions are still favourable."*

The resolution was submitted to the Government of Bombay for necessary action. The attached letter together with the enclosed printed copy of the Chief Agricultural Officer's note on the resolution now received from the Government of Bombay is for consideration.

The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind has exhaustively examined in his note the advantages of and the practical difficulties in giving effect to the resolution. They may be briefly stated as follows —

- (a) It is admitted that of all places in India, Sind offers the greatest scope for the production of long-staple cotton, the prospective demand for which from home and abroad is encouraging (Paragraph 2)
- (b) As regards the stipulated compact block of 300,000 acres it is pointed out that to have such a compact block of so extensive an area of cotton in Sind the whole of the cotton area in Thar Parkar district (i.e. the areas fed by the Northern and Southern Jamrao, the Mithrao and the Kluoro Canal systems of the Eastern Nara Canal System, has to be set aside (Paragraphs 6, 7 and 8) for long-staple cotton cultivation, as the cotton areas in other districts are neither so extensive nor so suitable as the area in this district for the purpose (Paragraphs 4 and 5)
- (c) The reservation of a compact block for long-staple cotton means that pressure should be brought upon the present deshi cotton growers of this district to give up deshi (Paragraphs 3, 8 and 9). Thus to compel the growers to grow a particular variety of cotton is a measure which the Committee had not favoured in the Punjab. How then is it good for Sind? Mr Jenkins' personal opinion is that it would on the whole be good for Sind (Paragraph 11)
- (d) From an analysis of the present deshi and American cotton areas in the talukas of Thar Parkar district it is concluded that a compact area of 12 lakhs acres only, as indicated in the map, could, with advantage to growers, be set aside in this district for long-staple cotton (Paragraph 12)
- (e) As to the legislative measures to be adopted to control cotton cultivation in the compact block, the Cotton Transport Act will not be effective on account of the absence of natural boundaries and lack of regular routes of communication in Sind (Paragraph 13). Besides, Sind conditions are unsuitable for a measure like the Madras Cotton Control Act, except as a last resort (Paragraph 14)
- (f) In any case, the area mentioned in (d) does not require to be placed under legislative control (Paragraph 15) provided certain other conditions are satisfied (Paragraph 16)
- (g) The most important of these conditions requiring immediate attention is the licensing of gins and presses (Paragraph 17). An unobjectionable method of overcoming the opposition of the ginning and pressing industry to licensing is suggested (Paragraph 18)
- (h) Other matters such as (1) the organization of seed supply, (2) the organization of marketing, (3) the improvement of communications and ginning factory facilities etc for ensuring the success of the scheme are also discussed (Paragraphs 19 to 23)
- (i) Paragraph 24 enumerates the actions the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind would like the Government of Bombay to take on his note

The Government of Bombay now want the Committee's considered opinion on the various points raised in the Chief Agricultural Officer's note, and particularly those mentioned in paragraphs 10 and 18, viz., (1) why it is considered necessary by the Committee to advocate for Sind a measure which the Committee had not considered suitable for the Punjab, and (2) the possibility of reducing the objectionable aspects of licensing of gins and presses by penalising only definitely fraudulent practices such as watering and false-packing and by introducing a system of "marking" or "branding" cotton bales as a guarantee of their purity and quality. The Government of Bombay also want the Committee to take such action as is deemed suitable on the suggestion contained in paragraph 22 of the note regarding the establishment of direct purchasing agencies within the reserved areas.

From Subject 16 on the Agenda it will be seen that the Sind Cotton Committee has already expressed itself in favour of the early introduction of licensing legislation, and the expediting of seed-organization work. The Committee also decided to refer the question of abolition of the March closure of canals to the Chief Engineer, and to recommend a slight reduction in the assessment on long-staple cotton grown in the reserved area instead of a slight increase in the assessment on short-staple cotton, as proposed by the Chief Agricultural Officer.

*Copy of letter No 2160 A/3 dated the 1st June 1934, from the Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay*

**SUBJECT —Cotton Sind Barrage areas Cultivation of Improved varieties of — in,**

With reference to your letter No 4235, dated 31st March 1934, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to forward for your information a copy of the note by the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind on the establishment of a compact block of long staple cotton cultivation in the Barrage areas of Sind. I am to request that the Government of Bombay may be favoured, as soon as possible, with the views of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the several points raised therein, and particularly those mentioned in paragraphs 10 and 18 of the note. I am also to bring to the notice of the Committee for such action as they may like to take the suggestion of the Chief Agricultural Officer that the possibility of the establishment of "direct purchasing agencies" within the "reserved areas" may be referred to large consumers for opinion.

*Note by the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind on the Resolution passed by the Special Sub Committee, appointed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, to consider the question of the possibility of finding wider markets for the cotton produced in India, regarding the establishment of a compact block of long staple cotton cultivation in the Barrage areas of Sind*

The Resolution of the Special Sub Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee runs as under —

"In view of the danger to which cotton growers in India would be exposed should a further increase take place in the production of short staple desi cotton in Sind, and of the urgency of encouraging the production of long staple cotton in all staple tracts in India, the Committee is convinced that steps should be taken without delay to establish a compact block of long staple cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind. This calls for co-ordinated effort including legislation, if necessary, intensive seed supply organization and an improved marketing organization suitable to local conditions. A special effort should also be made to improve communications and ginning factory facilities in the selected block as quickly as possible. This block should be large enough to produce 300,000 acres of cotton annually when fully developed. The Committee respectfully urges the Government of Bombay to take immediate action to this end before such problems, as may, become serious and while conditions are still favourable."

*Agreement with objects of the Resolution*

1 I am in entire agreement with the underlying objects of the Resolution passed by the Special Sub Committee which are the organised and controlled development of long staple cotton cultivation in the Barrage areas and the establishment and maintenance of a sound reputation for purity, quality and regularity of the Sind-American cotton crop among consumers both in India and abroad.

*Factors affecting policy of cotton development in Sind*

2 For the reasons briefly outlined below, the further policy of cotton development and extension in Sind must be in the direction of increasing the cultivation of long staple (American and Egyptian) varieties of cotton and of the organised marketing of these superior quality types in a pure and unmixed condition —

(a) The opening of the Lloyd Barrage and Canal Systems has removed the main handicap to the extension of long staple cotton in Sind, viz., the uncertainty of an inundation irrigation supply. The Indian Cotton Committee of 1919 emphasized that there were no prospects of the successful cultivation of long staple cotton in Sind unless the Sukkur Barrage Project was carried out but also stated in its Report that "provided a perennial supply of water can be assured, we hold the view that there is no other part of India which offers such hopeful prospects of the successful cultivation of long staple cotton". The results of the work of the Agricultural Department in Sind in cotton cultivation on Government research stations, farms and in the districts, confirm fully the correctness of this opinion.

- (b) The recent boycott of Indian cotton by Japan has forcibly emphasized the unwise of my further extension of the cultivation of short staple cottons with a limited and restricted demand. This is most particularly true in such cotton-growing tracts where medium and long staple cottons—which form the bulk of the demand from Indian and Lancashire mills—can be successfully grown, under irrigated conditions. Sind short staple (*deshi*) cotton has a peculiar and special demand for particular spinning purposes, e.g., hosiery manufacture, and, while admitting that the Japanese boycott bore more heavily on other trade varieties of short staple cotton, e.g., Berars and Central Provinces, than on Sind *deshi*, I would like to point out that the restricted nature of the demand for this cotton is in itself a weighty reason for limitation of the production of short staple cotton in Sind. Trade opinion in Karachi has definitely expressed the view that an extension of the Sind short staple (*deshi*) crop beyond 200,000 bales per annum will most probably result in glutting the limited market for this type of cotton and in a consequent reduction in the price to the grower.
- (c) The marked additional interest which is being shown in Sind-American (and Egyptian) cottons by spinners in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other mill centres indicates clearly that these classes of cotton fill their requirements satisfactorily and could replace the bulk of the cottons now being imported into India from America, South Africa, and Egypt for mixtures for spinning finer counts. Recent trade visitors to Sind from Lancashire have also expressed the opinion that there would be a sure and steady demand for such cottons from Lancashire spinners, if a regular and unmixed supply is available. An extended demand for Sind long staple cotton is therefore assured and, in view of the increasing tendency of Indian mills to "go finer" and the declared policy of Lancashire to use more Indian cotton, may be regarded as permanent.

*Difficulty of finding large compact "blocks" in Barrage area.*

3 Turning now to the Resolution of the Special Sub Committee, I would like to comment firstly on the implications of the term "a compact block of long staple cotton . . . large enough to produce 300,000 acre of cotton annually". To begin with, it seems necessary to remove a misapprehension, which appears to be widely held that the opening of the Lloyd Barrage and Canal System has brought large compact tracts of hitherto uncultivated Government waste land under irrigation, which tracts can be sold or leased out in large blocks to cotton grower on such conditions as Government may think fit to lay down regarding the variety of cotton to be grown etc. Except possibly in the Right Bank areas, this is not the case. Especially in the main cotton growing tracts, which are confined to the Left Bank, the bulk of the land was in the hands of private owners prior to the opening of the Barrage and "new" lands, i.e. Government waste land, are only to be found in comparatively small areas interspersed among the settled holdings of established zamindars. This being the case, it is clear that the establishment of the "block" of long staple cotton cultivation suggested by the Sub-Committee must involve the co-operation—or the coercion—of large numbers of different landowners and cannot be carried out by the allocation of large compact areas of "new" land on concessionary terms to a few selected cotton-growers.

*Annual acreage of cotton required by the Resolution*

4 The Sub-Committee's Resolution calls for the establishment of a large compact "block" of long staple cotton "large enough to produce 300,000 acres of cotton annually". This figure is approximately equal to the total acreage of cotton in Sind before the opening of the Lloyd Barrage and is slightly less than the final forecasted development (in 1951-52) of cotton cultivation on the Eastern Nara Canal Systems i.e., the Northern and Southern Jamrao, the Mithrao and the Khipro Canals, or say the whole of the Thar Parkar district. Where is such an area to be found?

*Thar Parkar District only suitable for early Long Staple Cotton development*

5 At this stage, I desire to make it quite clear that, in my opinion, any large and early development of long staple cotton in Sind must be looked for in the Thar Parkar district only. Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts cannot be considered in this connection at present partly on account of the more favourable environmental conditions for staple cotton production in the Thar Parkar district i.e., on the Eastern Nara Canal Systems, and partly on account of the higher standard of cotton cultivation in that

tract. In support of this contention, I give below figures for cotton cultivation in Sind (both deshi and American) in the past *Lharif* season, i.e., in 1933 —

District	*Area under cotton	
	Deshi	American
Thar Parkar	142,000 acres	122,000 acres
Nawabshah	133,000 "	5,000 "
Hyderabad	50,000 "	10,000 "
Total .	334,000 acres	146,000 acres

Considering that the total area of Sind-American cotton cultivated prior to last year never exceeded 60,000 acres, there would seem to be reasonable grounds for the opinion that the future development of long staple cotton cultivation in Sind must be looked for, primarily, in the Thar Parkar district. It may also be mentioned that the suitability of this district for staple cotton production over Nawabshah or Hyderabad districts has been confirmed by the results of a series of varietal tests of different cottons, conducted throughout Sind on *umindari* lands over a number of years by the Agricultural Department.

#### *Present cotton area in Thar Parkar District*

6. Accordingly, the "block" which the Resolution of the Sub Committee refers to must be looked for in the Thar Parkar district, i.e., on the canals comprising the Eastern Nara System. The total acreage under cotton in this district in the past *Lharif* season was approximately 262,000 acres. The Chief Engineer in Sind's weekly statement of progress of cultivation gives the final cotton acreages (*Lharif*, 1933) on the main canal systems concerned as under —

Northern Jamrao Canal	}	149,024 acres
Southern Jamrao Canal		70,591 "
Mithrao Canal		75,341 "
Khipro Canal		
Total		295,556 acres

This is approximately the cotton acreage which the Sub Committee's Resolution considers should be produced annually in the established "block" of long staple cotton, i.e., unless any considerable increase in the cotton acreage of Thar Parkar district is possible, the whole of that district would require to be reserved for long staple cotton cultivation to meet the requirements of the Resolution.

#### *Forecast of cotton development in Thar Parkar District.*

7. The anticipated development of cotton cultivation in the areas irrigated by the Eastern Nara Canal Systems under the Lloyd Barrage Project is as under —

1932-33	.	246,357 (actual).
1941-42		261,200
1951-52	.	287,800

It is therefore obvious that the development of cotton cultivation in this tract has considerably exceeded the rate of forecasted development. The total cultivable area on the Eastern Nara Canal Systems is 1,956,700 acres and the irrigation supply in the *Lharif* season is only available for 27 per cent of this area, i.e., for 528,300 acres. At a maximum estimate, after allowing for necessary fodder crops, rice cultivation, fallows and uncultivated holdings, not more than two-thirds of this area, i.e., 352,200 acres, can possibly be cultivated with cotton which is only about 50,000 acres more than last year's acreage. This shows that the full development of the cotton area in this tract has already been practically reached.

#### *Implication of Resolution with regard to area.*

8. Accordingly, in order to give effect to the Resolution of the Special Sub Committee so far as the area of the compact "block" to be established under long staple cotton cultivation is concerned, it will be necessary to arrange for the whole of the Thar Parkar district, i.e., the areas irrigated by the Northern and Southern Jamrao, the Mithrao and the Khipro Canal Systems to be set aside and reserved for long staple cotton cultivation only and to prevent "by legislation, if necessary", the cultivation of short staple cotton in this selected area.

\* Figures are approximate only.

*Agricultural considerations on the Sub Committee's Resolution.*

9. In the first place, I propose to examine the practicability and practicability of carrying out the Resolution of the Sub Committee from the agricultural point of view. What this implies is that no cultivator in the selected "block" should be permitted to grow any cotton other than certain selected long staple variety or varieties, i.e., the cultivation of short staple (*deshi*) cotton within the "block" must be completely prohibited. Would such a restriction result in definite hardship to the cotton-grower within the "block"? Is such a limitation of cotton cultivation to long staple varieties culturally possible?

*Past proposals for similar action in the Punjab.*

10. In the past, similar suggestions for the segregation of definite "controlled areas" for the cultivation of long staple (American) cotton in the Punjab have been placed before the Indian Central Cotton Committee with the object of checking or limiting the damage done to the Punjab American crop by "mixing" with short staple *deshi* varieties. In 1928, the Indian Central Cotton Committee decided to hold a Conference between their representative of the Punjab and Sind with the Local Sub Committees to discuss the cotton policy of the Punjab. The first sentence of the Report of this Conference in 1928 was adopted unanimously by the full Committee, viz., as under:

"On account of the peculiarities of the soil and the water supply, the cotton-grower in the Punjab must be allowed to grow different varieties of cotton."

This Report was issued after the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee had declared as impracticable a proposal, made by a Special Sub Committee to deal with the growing of Punjab-American cotton, that the Sargodha area in the Punjab should be designated as a protected area for Punjab American staple cotton. To me, the local and irrigation conditions in the Barrage areas of Sind are not more uniform than in the Punjab Canal Colonies and, accordingly, if the Indian Central Cotton Committee adhered to the opinion quoted above, the Resolution of the Special Sub Committee is, in effect, a request to the Government of Bombay to carry out measures to fit the Indian Cotton Committee has already decided to be impracticable in the cotton-growing districts of the neighbouring province of the Punjab. I have to suggest, therefore, that reference should be made to the Committee to restate its position in this connection.

*Possibility of reservation of area for Staple Cotton Cultivation in Sind.*

11. My personal opinion is that the finding of the Conference as noted above, which was accepted by the Central Cotton Committee, is not justified and that, in regions where "community" i.e., "one variety" cotton cultivation has been established e.g., in the United States of America, conditions of soil and water supply are not so diverse than in extensive tracts of the Punjab and Sind. The main difficulty which I foresee is that, in certain years, the Punjab American crop and, to a lesser degree, the Sind-American crop, is liable to failures, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained although numerous theories have been advanced. Accordingly, the average cultivator grows both American and *deshi* as an insurance against such "failure years". On the whole, however, and taking a farsighted view, I believe that the adventurism of "community" cotton growing to the cultivator will far exceed the disadvantages, especially in Sind where such "failure years" of the American crop have, so far, been of very infrequent occurrence.

*Suitability of part of Thar Parkar District for reservation for Long Staple Cotton.*

12. In the Thar Parkar district of Sind, the areas in cultivation under (a) Sind American, and (b) Sind *deshi* in the Tharif season, 1933, are given below:-

\*Area under cotton

Taluka.	American	Deshi
Digri	30,000 acres	1,500 acres
Jamesabad	29,500 ..	3,000 ..
Mirpurkhas	10,100 ..	29,000 ..
Samaro	26,700 ..	13,700 ..
Umarkot	7,000 ..	20,200 ..
Khipro	8,300 ..	45,000 ..
Sanghar ..	200 ..	26,400 ..
Total . .	121,200 acres.	131,800 acres

In Mirpurkhas and Samaro talukas, the American cotton area is almost entirely in the southern portions of the talukas. From these figures, it will be seen that the cultivation

\* Figures are approximate only.

of American, i.e., long staple cotton is already much in excess of the cultivation of short staple (*deshi*) cotton in Digr and Jamiesabad talukas and in portions of Mirpurkhas and Suiaro talukas south of the Jodhpur Railway line. This area, involving approximately 125,000 acres of cotton cultivation annually, could, I believe, be entirely restricted to the cultivation of long staple American and Egyptian cottons to the ultimate benefit and profit of the cotton-growers of that tract and without any serious dislocation of normal agricultural practice. A sketch\* indicating the area referred to is appended to this note. At present and until a higher general standard of cultivation is reached, I do not think that similar action could be taken in any other part of the cotton-growing tracts of Sind—with the possible exception of the new cotton area on the Right Bank—without inflicting undue hardship on the cotton-growers.

#### *Legislation to ensure staple cotton cultivation in a selected area*

13 Turning to the machinery whereby the cultivation of scheduled varieties of cotton only can be established in a selected area, the Resolution of the Special Sub-Committee suggests that this should be done "by legislation, if necessary". In my opinion, such restrictive legislation should be resorted to after all other methods of achieving the desired object have failed as its enforcement would not only antagonise public opinion but would necessitate additional inspecting staffs, etc., and would open the door to abuses and hardships. The Rajpipla State has legislated to prevent the cultivation of any type of cotton other than 1027 A L F within the State boundaries but Indian States have particular advantages in the enforcement of such restrictive legislation. The Cotton Transport Act, which prevents the entry of short stapled cotton into scheduled long stapled areas, is in force in several cotton-growing tracts of India. In Sind, however, the absence of natural boundaries, e.g., rivers round the cotton-growing areas, and the lack of regular routes of communication would make the enforcement of the provisions of a Transport Act both difficult and costly.

#### *The Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932*

14 There remains the Madras Cotton Control Act, 1932, which was obviously in the minds of the Special Sub Committee when framing the Resolution. Thus Act prohibits, under penalty, the cultivation or the possession of "Pulichai" cotton, an inferior short staple *deshi* variety, in the Madras Presidency. It should be noted that this Act does not prescribe that any variety of cotton should be grown but is framed with the object of stamping out one very inferior variety only. I do not think that a similar Act could be enforced in a protected area in Sind, especially in regard to such clauses as prohibit the possession of, handling of, or trading in, the short stapled variety. If such a reserved area for long staple cotton cultivation is prescribed in the Barrage areas, it will, in my opinion, be impossible, to prohibit entirely the entrance of short staple cotton into such an area for ginning and pressing and, as suggested in paragraph 16 seq below, other methods of reducing the risk of fraudulent mixing in factories will require to be considered. A modification of the Madras Act to prevent the cultivation of short staple cotton within the reserved area might be examined in view of the possibility that other non-legislative measures for this purpose may subsequently be found to be ineffective.

#### *Will legislation for staple cotton growing be necessary in Sind?*

15 But will legislation to ensure the cultivation of long staple varieties only in the area mentioned in paragraph 12 above be necessary? In that portion of the Thar Parkar district, i.e., south of the Jodhpur Railway line, American cotton already forms the greater bulk of the cotton crop. The cultivation of mixtures of American and *deshi* cottons in the fields is practically unknown and, on account of certain agricultural advantages, e.g., suitability for early sowing, shorter period of growth, etc., the cultivation of American staple types is becoming increasingly popular with the growers.

#### *Suggested measures to ensure a "block" of staple cotton cultivation in Sind*

16 From the agricultural stand-point, I consider that the establishment of a "block" of long staple cotton cultivation in the area of the Thar Parkar district mentioned in paragraph 12 above, could be successfully achieved within a short period of time if action is taken in the directions suggested below—

- (a) The organisation of adequate arrangements for the supply of sowing seed of the desired variety or varieties to the cotton-growers within the "block" at reasonable rates or, to commence with, on credit sales. This subject is dealt with more fully in paragraphs 19 and 20 below.

\*Not printed.

- (b) The total abolition of the March 16th of canals by the Irrigation Department I attach great importance to this condition. Irrigation water for croaking lands for American cotton growing must be available not later than the 16th March.
- (c) The increase of the rate of payment on *deshi* (short-stapled) cotton grown within the reserved area. This proposal will require action first by the Revenue Department but, to my mind, it would be more effective in reaching the desired object. It would also be justified as *deshi* cotton uses 80% requires more irrigation water than American.
- (d) The introduction of control, i.e., licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories in Sind. This subject is dealt with more fully in paragraph 17 and 18 below.

If, in addition, a co-operative growers' organization, on the lines of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, could be established to organize and conduct the co-operative marketing of "marl" cotton and American deshi cotton and notified in writing to large buyers, I am convinced that, without any further legislative action, a "club" of long staple cotton cultivation could be established in Sind which would extend as far back as standard of agricultural practice develops in the Province.

#### *Licensing of gins and presses*

17. The past history of the Punjab American cotton crop furnishes definite evidence that malpractices in ginning and pressing factories mainly mixing of inferior grade short staple varieties can, within a very short space of time, entirely nullify the efforts of any organised efforts to extend the cultivation and maintain the quality of long staple cottons. The subject of the licensing of gins and presses has been discussed at length in the Indian Central Cotton Committee and many resolutions have been passed by the body urging the importance of such action in the interests of the cotton cultivation of India. But no steps towards licensing have yet been taken in British India although certain Indian States, notably Hyderabad and Indore, have been particularly slow to adopt the necessary measures to protect their cotton production from the doomsday of selfish malpractices on the part of ginners and pressers. I may mention that the mixing of inferior cotton with the better types of Sind American cotton in the Barrage areas has already been brought to my notice. As ordinary, I am afraid of the opinion that the licensing of all gins and presses in Sind in the telephoned an organised attempt to extend long staple cotton cultivation on a "communit" basis can have the slightest prospect of permanent advantage to the grower.

#### *\*Use of special "marks" in licensed factories*

18. Licensing of gins and presses is opposed by the ginners and pressers mainly largely on two grounds, firstly, that "mixing" of different varieties of cotton may take place outside the factories for which the factory owner will be liable to be held responsible and, secondly, because there is a trade demand for "mixed" cotton. To overcome both these objections, I would suggest that all factories, both gins and presses, should be licensed, that only definitely fraudulent practices, e.g., watering and false grading, should be scheduled as penal offences and that each licensed gin and press should be provided with one or more Government "marks" or "brands" which they will be entitled to stencil or affix to each bale of staple cotton, above a definite standard of purity, which is given from the factory. The fixing of the "mark" or "brand" will be done on the sole responsibility of the press owner or of his client, the gin owner, and misuse of the privilege will be penal under the licensing regulations. If such action is taken, I imagine that the "mark" or "brand" denoting purity of Sind American cotton from a licensed factory will soon become well known to the trade and that such "marked" or "branded" bales will ultimately command a premium in the market and will build up a sound reputation for the Sind-American crop. These proposals will require detailed examination by all interests concerned, but I am convinced that the only way to check "mixing" in gins and presses is to take such steps to make the sale of "pure" cotton more profitable than it is at present. The cotton growers also will soon realize the advantage of their cotton being marketed as "marked" or "branded" bales and encouragement and stimulus will be given to (a) the cultivation of pure long staple cotton and (b) the sale of lint in place of *kapas* sales, both of which developments are definitely in the interests of the Sind cotton cultivator. All bales from the "reserved area" for long staple cotton in Sind will naturally bear the "mark" or "brand" mentioned above and, in addition, should be stamped with the letters "R.A." to denote that the cotton was grown in the Sind "long staple reservation".

\*Suggested by Mr. R. Fleming, Representative of Lancashire Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee.

### *Seed supply organization*

19. The Special Sub Committee's Resolution contains a reference to "intensive seed supply organization" in connection with the establishment of a block of long staple cotton in the Barrago areas of Sind. I agree entirely that such an organisation is essential and that the success of the scheme will largely depend upon its efficient working. In this connection, the Agricultural Department in Sind's seed multiplication scheme for improved cotton varieties which is now in its third year—contemplates the provision of seed of improved staple cotton varieties for a total acreage of 150,000 acres in the fifth year. I would be prepared to arrange to concentrate the entire distribution of this seed in the "reserved area". The bulk of this seed will have to be given out to the cultivators on "credit sale" or paid for by "tacevari" advances which should be liberally given for this purpose in the long staple "block".

### *Other methods of improving seed supply*

20. In addition, I have to suggest that the introduction of a system of "certification" by the Agricultural Department of seed-growers and ginneries who are prepared to issue on sale "certified" pure seed of the scheduled long staple varieties to cotton-growers within the "reserved area". The establishment of "co-operative seed societies" which is at present receiving the attention of the Sind Central Co-operative Bank, the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Sind Branch, and the Co-operative Department in Sind should be encouraged and accelerated, especially in the areas selected for the "community" cotton growing of staple varieties. The re-establishment and re-opening of the existing Government ginning factory at Mirpurkhas, as proposed in the scheme for the development of agricultural engineering in Sind, submitted to Government under my office letter No. 164 of 1933, dated 26th July 1933, would facilitate and intensify the efforts of the Department in providing good seed of improved cotton varieties to growers in the "reserved" area. I would also urge the necessity for the early appointment of a qualified and experienced Agricultural Engineer, as proposed in the same scheme, as the advice and assistance of such an officer in connection with the control and supervision of ginneries, distribution and storage of sowing seed, etc., would be invaluable in connection with the "reserved" area scheme. The cultivation of long staple cotton varieties, other than those prescribed by schedule for cultivation in the "reserved" area should only be permissible on certificate issued by the Agricultural Department in Sind. This will prevent the introduction of other long staple varieties from different provinces and will assist in maintaining the regularity and evenness of the crop in the "reserved" area which factors are of considerable importance and value to consumers.

### *Importance of organised marketing*

21. When such schemes for the "community" growing of one or more improved variety of crop is under consideration, the dogma that "the cultivator must be allowed to grow what pays him best" is certain to be advanced. I firmly believe—and obviously the Special Sub Committee of the Central Cotton Committee believe—that, under organised production and organised marketing the cultivation of long staple cotton in the Barrage areas of Sind must ultimately give the best returns to the cotton-grower. The importance of organised marketing cannot be over emphasized as, under existing conditions in the Barrage areas, where the majority of cultivators are obliged, by force of circumstance, to sell their crops in the form of *lapas* to the ginner or his district agent, the cultivation of staple cotton has little, if any, advantage over the cultivation of *desh* cotton. The premium offered to the grower of staple cotton for his produce under such a system of sale bears a quite inadequate relation to the intrinsic value of the staple cotton over the short staple varieties when translated into lint prices. In the Barrage areas, under existing conditions of *zamindari* cultivation, *desh* cotton averages higher yields than the American varieties, and unless the grower of the latter, i.e., American types, can obtain a reasonable premium for quality, it would not only be unreasonable but unjustifiable to endeavour to compel him to restrict his cultivation to the staple cotton varieties. This reasonable premium can only be obtained by improvement and organization of the marketing of staple cotton in Sind.

### *Means of improvement of cotton marketing*

22. In 1927-28, an investigation into the marketing and finance of cultivators' cotton in Sind was carried out under the auspices of the Indian Central Cotton Committee which revealed the fact that practically all the Sind cotton crop was sold in the villages to agents of neighbouring ginneries. The Central Cotton Committee urged that Co-operative Sale Societies should be formed to provide the growers with a better outlet for their produce. I consider that such a step is essential in conjunction with the establishment

of a "reserved area" for staple cotton cultivation. The increase of ginning facilities, which is rapidly taking place in the Barrago areas, will tend to increased competition and earlier disposal of the crop. Further improvement in marketing will result from (a) the introduction of sales of "mark" or "brand" bales (reference paragraph 18 above), (b) the establishment of auction sales of cotton produced in the "reserved" area, and (c) the extension of a system of lint sales among the growers. These matters have already been dealt with briefly in this note. I have only to suggest further that the large potential consumers of Sind-American cotton would benefit—and would assist in accelerating the increase of pure staple cotton cultivation in the Barrage areas—by the establishment of a direct purchasing agency in the "reserved" area and the association of such an agency with co-operative organizations of growers, e.g., cotton sale societies, and with selected ginning factories.

#### *Communications and ginning factory facilities.*

23. Finally, the Resolution of the Special Sub-Committee contains a reference to improvement of communications and ginning factory facilities in the "reserved" area. The first of these problems is already receiving the attention of Government and I have only to suggest that, when a scheme for road development has been drawn up and finances for such work provided, the "reserved" area of Thar Parkar district south of the Jodhpur Railway line should receive priority in such improvement of communications as may be undertaken. With regard to ginning factory facilities, the bulk of new factory construction within the past two years has taken place within the boundaries of the "reserved" area and I do not consider that any special action is needed to stimulate further development in this direction at present. On the other hand, it is essential that the future construction of factories in this area should be carefully regulated to correspond with actual requirements otherwise a situation may arise which will be detrimental to the best interests of the growers.

#### *Suggested action to be taken*

24. In conclusion, I beg to suggest that the undenoted action might be taken, if approved, on the Resolution of the Special Sub Committee —

- (a) A copy of this note—or an abstract of the main points dealt with therein—may be referred to the Special Sub-Committee for consideration and opinion. I have recently been appointed a member of this Sub Committee and would attend to explain or amplify any of the points under consideration. The Special Sub-Committee should be asked to advise in more detail on the methods they have to suggest for giving effect to the terms of their Resolution.
- (b) The Resolution (and, if considered necessary) a copy of this note should be referred to the Sind Cotton Committee for opinion. The next meeting of this Committee will take place in June 1934.
- (c) A copy of this note may be sent to the Collector of Thar Parkar district and to the Chief Engineer in Sind for opinion.
- (d) A reference should be made to the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the point raised in paragraph 10 of this note.
- (e) The Remembrancer for Legal Affairs may be consulted with reference to the possibility of the application of a modified form of the Madras Cotton Control Act (1932) to prohibit the cultivation of *deshi* cotton in the "reserved" area and to the introduction of legislation for the licensing of gins and presses in Sind [reference paragraphs 14 and 17—18].
- (f) The Chief Engineer in Sind may be asked to reconsider the possibility of the abolition of the March closure of the irrigation canals or its modification so as to ensure a supply of irrigation water to the "reserved area" from the 15th March onwards [reference paragraph 16 (b)].
- (g) The Revenue Department—and possibly the Finance Department—will have to be consulted with regard to the proposal for the enhancement of the assessment of *deshi*, i.e., short staple cotton cultivation in the "reserved area" [reference paragraph 16 (c)].
- (h) A note on the "Licensing of gins and presses" is attached. This matter must receive early attention [reference paragraph 17].
- (i) The proposals for the use of Government "marks" or "brands" on bales of pure staple cotton in licensed factories may be referred to the Indian Central Cotton Committee and to cotton trade organizations for opinion [reference paragraph 18].

- (j) The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, should be asked to advise on the establishment of co-operative organizations for seed supply and for cotton sale within the proposed "reserved area" [reference paragraphs 20 and 22]
- (k) The proposals contained in the scheme for the development of agricultural engineering in Sind relating to the appointment of an Agricultural Engineer in Sind and the re-opening of the Government Ginnery at Mirpurkhas require early action [reference paragraph 20]
- (l) The possibility of the introduction of auction sales of cotton in the "reserved area" requires detailed examination. The Directors of Agriculture, Bombay and Punjab, may be referred to for advice in this connection based upon similar organization in these Provinces in the past [reference paragraph 22]
- (m) The possibility of the establishment of "direct purchasing agencies" within the "reserved area" may be referred to large consumers, e.g., the Bombay Mill Owners Association for opinion
- (n) The question of the improvement of communications in the "reserved area" should be examined as soon as the Report of the Government of India's Road Engineer (Mr. Stubbs) on road development in Sind is received

Karachi, 17th April 1934.

(Signed) W. J. JENKINS,  
Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind

*Note on proposals for Licensing of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories*

1. The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, appointed to investigate the possibilities of extending the growth of long-stapled cotton in India, recommended (reference Chapter XVI "Commercial" of its Report)—

- "(a) that all ginning and pressing factories should be licensed, a preliminary to the issue of licenses being the assignment to all factories of distinctive numbers and marks which would enable the cotton dealt with them to be traced,
- (b) licenses should only be granted on certain conditions and should be withdrawn for breach of those conditions and on proof of such malpractices as damping, mixing and adulteration,
- (c) all ginning and pressing factories should be brought under the operation of the Factory Act and required to take out licenses, irrespective of the number of hands employed,
- (d) licenses should be withdrawn by the Local Government on the recommendation of the Central Committee (*i.e.*, the Indian Central Cotton Committee) after the procedure laid down (reference paragraph 220 of Report of Indian Cotton Committee, 1919) has been followed,
- (e) suitable penalties should be imposed in the case of factories working without taking out a license or after a license has been withdrawn"

2. The conditions proposed by the Indian Cotton Committee for licensing of gins and presses, as stated in paragraph 225 of the Report of that Committee, were examined at the First Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee (July 1921). The general opinion of the meeting was decidedly favourable to licensing proposals. The Central Cotton Committee made certain recommendations thereon and considered that an all-India Act should be passed by the Central Legislature empowering Local Governments to frame rules with a view to giving effect to all or any of these recommendations. It was agreed that the principal Act should enforce the marking of bales and the maintenance of proper press records and the furnishing of statistical returns.

3. The recommendations of the Central Cotton Committee were circulated to Local Governments for opinion and the replies received, together with a draft Bill for the regulation of gins and presses, were considered at the Sixth Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee (September 1923) on a report from the Local Sub-Committee of that body. The Local Sub-Committee recommended that the licensing of gins and presses should be dealt with by including in the Bill an enabling clause only to be brought into effect with the approval of the Provincial Legislative Council. Thus no province need bring the system of licensing into force unless it was required and no province could bring it into force without the approval of its own Legislative Council. The Central Cotton Committee approved the recommendations of the Local Sub-Committee for the inclusion of such an enabling clause in an All-India Act and resolved that the Government of India

should be asked to undertake legislation at an early date on the lines of the draft Bill submitted by the Committee for the regulation of gins and presses and for the compulsory marking of bales, maintenance of records of ownership and periodical statistical returns.

4 At the Seventh Meeting of the Central Cotton Committee (January 1924), certain criticisms of the Government of India on the enabling clause for licensing included in the draft bill were considered. These criticisms referred mainly to the definition of specific offences for which licenses might be suspended and to the nature and enforcement of the penalties in connection with suspension. These criticisms had been examined by the Local Sub Committee of the Central Cotton Committee who recommended that the offences for which licenses may be suspended should be as follows —

- (1) The mixing of two or more separate descriptions of cotton, the mixing of which has been prohibited by notification under clause 8 of the draft bill.
- (2) Fraudulent packing (as defined by the East India Cotton Association).
- (3) Damping cotton by means of water deliberately applied for that purpose prior to pressing when such damping has been conclusively proved.

The Sub-Committee, in its report, also dealt with judicial procedure in the matter of suspension of licenses, penalties, etc., and pointed out that licensing of gins and presses in the Sudan was already in force on a much more drastic scale than was proposed in the draft bill.

The modifications suggested by the Government of India were accepted as the Local Sub Committee felt "that it was of the utmost importance that the enabling clause should not be omitted and were agreed that it was better to modify it now than to risk it being omitted by Government" (Mr V. A. Grantham, M.L.C., Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee)

5 Discussions took place between members of the Central Cotton Committee and representatives from the Punjab at Lahore (March 1924) and Simla (June 1924) at which the proposals for licensing of gins and presses—which had aroused considerable opposition in the Punjab—were discussed. A report of these discussions was submitted to the Central Cotton Committee in July 1924, when the undernoted Resolutions were passed, only three members dissenting—

"That the Central Cotton Committee, after having given full consideration to the proceedings of a meeting of cotton-growers, ginners and traders with members of the Provincial Cotton Committee (Punjab) held at Lahore on the 19th March 1924, and to the proceedings of the Provincial Cotton Committee (Punjab) held at Simla on the 23rd June 1924, is convinced that the licensing of gins and presses will provide the only remedy for mixing in the Punjab, that is likely to have immediate and practical effect. The Committee also wishes to impress upon the Government of India the desirability of putting the Gins and Presses Bill before the Legislature with as little delay as possible"

6 At the Ninth Meeting of the Central Cotton Committee the Vice-President (Mr V. A. Grantham) reported that the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Bill had been introduced at the September Session of the Legislative Assembly and circulated for opinion. The Bill was identical with the draft finally submitted by the Central Cotton Committee *except that the important enabling clause (permitting Local Governments to introduce a system of actual licensing) had been omitted*. It had been felt that the inclusion of this clause would prejudice the chances of the whole Bill being accepted and that the question of licensing could be taken up later if it was still found necessary.

7 The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (1925) was passed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1925, and, at the request of the Government of India, the Local Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee submitted a draft of the rules under the Act for consideration. These draft rules were considered by the Central Cotton Committee in July 1925, and a Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee was appointed for the purpose of dealing with matters, references, etc., arising from the application of the Act.

8 The Central Cotton Committee discussed the question of malpractices in cotton presses, i.e., watering and mixing in July 1927, when the undernoted Resolutions were passed —

"That in view of the continuance of malpractices in cotton ginning and pressing factories, the question of introducing the actual licensing of such factories should now be re-examined"

"That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub-Committee be requested to report to the next meeting of the Central Cotton Committee—

- (a) in what areas malpractices are so prevalent as to make necessary the licensing of cotton ginning and pressing factories,
- (b) for what offences licenses should be suspended or revoked,
- (c) how such offences are to be defined and proved, and
- (d) what machinery should be set up for controlling licenses and for dealing with offences."

9 In December 1927, a report from the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Sub Committee was considered. The Sub Committee considered that it was necessary that efforts should be made to check malpractices in cotton ginning and pressing factories by firm action by recognised cotton trade associations in the direction of penalising mixed, watered or reedy cotton before consideration of licensing legislation. The Central Cotton Committee accepted this view and passed a Resolution which stated "If on further investigation, it is found that adequate action by organised cotton trade associations is not feasible at the present juncture, the Committee consider that further legislative measures will be necessary". At the same meeting, the Central Cotton Committee were informed by the representatives of Hyderabad and Indore States that the Governments of these States had passed rules under the State Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, penalising by closure of the factory concerned or by fine, the mixing or adulteration of cotton in factories within the State's jurisdiction. All ginning and pressing factories in these two States are required by law to take out a license.

10 In December 1930, the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind placed a note on some of the more important and imminent problems connected with the future development of cotton cultivation in Sind under the Lloyd Barrage before the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Section C of this note dealt with "the problem of the ginning and pressing factories" and included the paragraphs given below —

"With the establishment of perennial irrigation in Sind which will shortly become an accomplished fact—few will dispute the opinion of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1919, that there is no other part of India which offers such hopeful prospects of the successful cultivation of long staple cotton. This subject has already been dealt with in part under the sections of this note dealing with the problem of the variety and the problem of the area. The future welfare of the cotton-growers of Sind will largely depend upon the production of such a type of cotton and upon its reputation for purity and cleanliness being established and maintained in the cotton markets of India and of the world.

As one very important condition towards achieving this end, I consider that the introduction of a system of licensing of ginning and pressing factories in Sind is absolutely essential.

This Committee is fully aware of all the arguments, both for and against such a system and the practical difficulties which have arisen in the past in this connection. In Sind in the future as in the Punjab at present, the cultivation of long and short stapled varieties of cotton must be carried on simultaneously. How far the segregation of these two types can be carried out by area is discussed in another part of this note. This Committee has, nevertheless, expressed its considered opinion on several occasions that the only real remedy for mixing and other malpractices is the introduction of a system of licensing gins and presses. In my opinion, the opportunity for introducing such a system in Sind will never be more favourable than at present and, if the lessons of the Punjab are to be profited from, I consider that this question in its relation to Sind and the future cotton crop of the Barrage area should receive immediate attention."

11 The note was considered by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee who stated in its report "The Sub-Committee desires to emphasize that the licensing of gins and presses in Sind is essential to the proper development of cotton growing in that Province, and hopes that a strong recommendation to this effect will be made by the Central Cotton Committee to the proper authorities". The report was adopted by the full Committee.

12 At the twenty-seventh Meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee (August 1933), a full discussion took place on the licensing of gins and presses. The question had been referred to different trade organizations for opinion and the replies received are very briefly summarized below —

- (a) *East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Bombay*—Considers time inopportune for fresh legislation towards licensing, in view of impending constitutional changes

- (b) *Millowners' Association, Bombay*—Convinced that licensing legislation is necessary to check malpractices.
- (c) *Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay*—Considered time opportune for licensing legislation.
- (d) *Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Karachi*—In favour of licensing of gins and presses but desire a report by Committee of all interested in India—a preliminary step.
- (e) *Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad*—In favour of legislation towards licensing to check malpractices, e.g., mixing of different varieties.
- (f) *Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin*—In favour of legislation to stop licensing of gins and presses and to aid and prevent smuggling of禁品 in the fields.
- (g) *Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta*—In favour of legislation towards licensing of gins and presses.
- (h) *Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay*—Strongly in favour of licensing legislation.
- (i) *Karachi Indian Merchant's Association, Karachi*—Strongly opposed to licensing legislation.

13 Reference to the discussion which took place on the subject of licensing of gins and presses at the Central Cotton Committee meeting shows that the introduction of licensing legislation was generally supported by the representatives of the cotton-growers, the millowners and the Agricultural Department and opposed by the manufacturers on the main ground that all mixing did not take place in the factories and that they or others would be penalised for malpractice over which they had no control. Therefore it was finally passed the undenominated Resolution—

"That the Indian Central Cotton Committee re-affirm its Resolution of 1923 (see paragraph 5 above) recommending to the Government of India that the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factors' Act should contain a clause providing for the licensing of gins and presses and that this clause should be made open to revision if necessary; Resolution of the Provincial Legislative Council."

14 In Sind, the regulation of gins and presses in the Districts was discussed at the Second Meeting of the Sind Cotton Committee (January 1923) when a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the question and report at the next meeting. The Report of the Sub-Committee, which was adopted by the full Committee, included a recommendation that the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factors' Act should be amended in order to give enabling powers to Local Governments to introduce legislation on licensing of gins and presses in the future, should such action be found advisable in the interests of the cotton-grower.

### APPENDIX III.

#### SUBJECT 14—Half-yearly Report of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer.

If the demands on the services of the Publicity and Propaganda Department is any criterion of the growing usefulness and appreciation of its activities, then it may be claimed without any appearance of exaggeration that the Department has progressed a long way towards the realisation of the hopes entertained at the time the Department was inaugurated. Requests for assistance from the Provincial Departments of Agriculture for the purposes of furthering schemes of propaganda, and requests from scientific, trade, agricultural and other associations as well as individuals interested in the production, marketing and manufacture of cotton, for informational matter for enlightenment on findings of scientific interest as well as practical importance, indicated the greater use made of this section of the Committee's activities.

Turning to press propaganda in the country, there was not one first class daily newspaper in India which did not contain a record of or reference to the work of the Committee as broadcast by the Publicity Department. The number of applications received for the Press Communiques as a result of the intense interest evinced in the various lines of research in this basic industry proved sometimes to be a source of embarrassment to the Department.

*Notable Events*—The most notable instances of propaganda campaigns in the realm of "field propaganda", besides a large variety of Publicity and Propaganda work carried out in other directions during the half year under report, are propaganda for (a) the

extension of improved cottons in the Barrage areas in Sind, especially in the Right Bank Areas where cotton cultivation had never been attempted before, (b) demonstration of the superiority of Jayawant cotton over local Kumpia and the extension of the same in Dharwar and adjoining districts of the Bombay Presidency, and (c) propaganda for the furtherance of the "clean-up" campaign launched by the Bombay Department of Agriculture, in a selected area of 180 square miles in Gujarat immediately after the harvest for the removal of all cotton stalks and stubbles and for the eradication of alternative host plants so as to convince the cotton cultivators that a substantial yield in *kapas* could result by starving the Spotted Boll-worm which does considerable damage to the crop.

Making a mention of the assistance given by the Publicity Officer to the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Surat, wrote in paragraph 8 of his letter No C 14/2801, dated the 28th May 1934, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, as follows —

"The Publicity Officer after seeing the work in full swing in May 1933 brought out very good leaflets and handbills which were of great help for the propaganda work. Besides a number of articles in the daily papers published by the Publicity Officer created wide interest in the subject of Cotton Boll-worm Control Scheme."

These campaigns would have been difficult to attempt but for the free and cheerful co-operation of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, and the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind who had always been found ready and willing to help. That the plans of propaganda and the positive success resulting therefrom met with enthusiastic approbation at the hands of the heads of Agricultural Departments in the Provinces, is a matter to be remembered with much gratification. The work is gradually kindling enthusiasm and manifesting its importance in the respective spheres which bear so close a relation to the well-being of the cotton cultivator, the industry and the trade.

Through its Informational Service the Publicity Department communicated to cotton growers and the general public the practical results of scientific investigations of problems both of all India and local interest. The many-sided research activities of the Committee include a study of cotton problems in Provinces and Indian States,—botanical for securing improved strains of cotton by selection and hybridization, physiological for investigation of crop growth, entomological for study of life-history of certain cotton pests and measures to combat them, and mycological for finding out ways to avoid loss due to wilt and root rot.

This work is continuous. The knowledge gained influences the grower and the trade. It emphasises old truths as well as new, so that farm practice may be brought as closely as possible into harmony with scientific research. During the half year under report informational publicity gave special attention to the broadcasting of the Committee's work in Madras. It aided in calling the attention of the authorities and the Government to the enormous loss resulting to the cotton crop from the cotton stem-worm.

The exact extent of the evil wrought by the pest the Agricultural Department has not yet calculated, but on a rough estimate it has been found that 20 per cent of the plants die as a result of its attack. This may conceivably be an under-estimate as it is remembered that the incidence of the disease is as great as 80 per cent in the case of cotton in irrigated tract and 60 per cent in the case of rainfed varieties.

Guided by information furnished through the publishing of results from the Madras Herbaceum Scheme and the Fodder Cholam Scheme, farmers were reported to be planning important crop readjustment, reducing their acreage of some varieties and increasing the acreage of others. By combining technique with economic information in the manner indicated by the Publicity Department, increased profits are bound to be the outcome.

#### *Foreign Propaganda*

The half year now ending has been remarkable for propaganda in Great Britain and other European countries as well as eastern countries like Japan in keeping them well informed with important improvements effected in the quality of Indian cotton and thus making Indian cottons more acceptable than is the case at present. Unquestionably, a few specific examples that have come to our notice bear testimony to the eagerness with which important illustrated journals such as the "Cotton Trade Journal", United States of America, the "Empire Cotton Growing Review", London, "The Textile Recorder", Manchester, "The Textile Weekly", Manchester, "The Textile Manufacturer", Manchester, have written leaderettes based on the material furnished by the Publicity Department of the Committee.

In thus disseminating knowledge regarding Indian cotton to the outside of the field, through the columns of foreign papers and journals, the Publicity Department tried to promote permanently the end of production & consumption. The "Cottongrower" and other important publications were sent, among others, to other foreign parts. Associations, both local and foreign so that their constituency might also receive more of the Indian "cotton". Among important organizations which received the publicity material, may be mentioned the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, "Manchester International Federation of M/s. Cotton Spinners" and "Mangalore Association", "Manchester, Lancashire Cotton Spinner and Dealer's Association", Cheshire, Oldham "Lancashire Cotton Spinner" Association, Oldham "British Association of Managers of Textile Works", Bolton United Textile Workers' Association, Oldham Japan Cotton Trading Company, Bombay "Gokhale Industrial Mills" Ltd., Bombay, Sri Krishna Mills, Ltd., "Mysore Toyo Veilve" Kukarla, Ltd., Bengal, etc.

#### *Propaganda to promote cotton cultivation on Indus Right Bank areas*

Propaganda for the extension of improved cotton on the Indus Right Bank areas under perennial irrigation is carried by the Sind Barrage Committee and its agents among growers on an extensive scale.

A finely printed, colour illustrated pamphlet with excellent set up in India, the improved type of Punjab-American (11-15) being now suitable for the Indus Right W.N. (improved Dehi), (b) feedrate and fertilizer and (c) trees and in the design, it was prepared for the occasion and 1,500 copies were distributed in the Sind area.

The Publicity Officer took the opportunity of his visit to Sind to carry on propaganda among the growers on the spot and thus to further the propagation of the new crop.

The Publicity Officer is well satisfied that his personal visit to Sind will further his work which indeed cannot be carried on satisfactorily unless it is maintained with local conditions.

The visit was supplemented by Press Propaganda and an illustrated leaflet in the "Sind Observer" and in one of the vernaculars available to farmers. This includes cultivation and its development in Sind, and to create a favourable atmosphere for the activities of those who are charged with the task on the spot. This leaflet received generous support from the Press throughout the Province and in several English columns the newspapers gave prominence to the Committee's propaganda. This indicated a sympathetic understanding of the work of the Committee in Sind and its ultimate objective.

A popular illustrated leaflet on the "Improvement of cotton in Sind" was issued by the Publicity Department, describing the work of improvement on cotton at Sindh and the extension of improved seed with financial assistance from the Improvement Section Committee. It deals with the improved strains evolved from the four main types of cotton, viz., Punjab Americans, imported Americans, and Dehli and imported Egyptian. The improved strains evolved on account of better yield, higher ginning percentage & superior quality by botanical selection and stabilization are the 11-15, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, Boss III-16 and 27 W.N. A considerable number of copies of this pamphlet were distributed widely among cotton associations, trade organizations and different agricultural associations in Sind. Nor was the Publicity Department unacquainted of the interests of the foreign cotton growing, trading and manufacturing concerns and hence copies of this important leaflet were sent to all countries consuming Indian cotton in Europe, United States of America, China, Japan, East Africa, Malaya and Australia.

The campaign received further stimulus by the issuing of an attractively designed poster entitled "It pays to grow cotton in Sind" with a view to bringing appreciably larger areas under cotton on the Indus Right Bank. The poster draws the attention of the cultivators to the fact that while the grower of jowar gets only Rs. 20 per acre and the grower of rice obtains only Rs. 30 per acre, the grower of cotton prospers with Rs. 50 per acre. Although the Publicity and Propaganda Department's work was limited to the display of these posters on the Right Bank areas of river Indus such an insistent demand for this poster has come from all over the country and also from Europe and America that within the limits of the stock available free issue had to be confined only to special cases. Indeed both in design and usefulness this poster has been considered to be so nearly perfect that the force of its appeal cannot but drive its message home to the literate and illiterate, old and young alike.

Sir Richard Jackson was much impressed by the poster and expressed a wish that it should be given wide publicity in England and other European countries. Accordingly photographs were taken of this poster and sent to various papers for reproduction along with descriptive notes. The "Textile Recorder", Manchester, the "Textile Weekly",

Manchester, the "Textile Manufacturer", Manchester, the "Textile Industry", Ahmedabad, the "Indian Textile Journal", Bombay, the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay, and the "Hindustan Times", Delhi, enhanced the immense potential value of the poster by giving a prominent place to the poster in their pages with the explanatory notes.

### *Encouraging cultivation of Jayawant*

The Publicity Department has pursued during the half year a similar campaign of popularising Jayawant in preference to local Kunkta in Kunkta-Dharwar area and adjoining districts of Bombay Presidency, and the Hyderabad State. A Kanarese poster was specially prepared with the assistance of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, featuring a Jayawant plant and money falling from it into a Dokra—a typical bag used in the locality for gathering cotton. Facts and figures are given showing the advantages of growing Jayawant in those areas. Good progress has been made in the display of these posters which have become familiar to cotton cultivators in those areas. A great step forward was taken to display these posters at the Chikodi Agricultural Show, held in March, where literacy being yet in early stage of infancy the posters were of great use to the bulk of growers and were productive of the greatest influence on the progress of Jayawant cultivation in the areas demarcated for the purpose. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, commended the poster as "a very good one".

### *Broach Clean-up Campaign.*

The clean-up campaign in Broach to convince the grower that a substantial increase in the yield of *Japas* would result by pulling out all stalks and stubbles by the 15th of May and thus starving the boll worm of its food supply was carried on by the Department during the half year under report. The Publicity Officer continued to devote attention to this positively useful propaganda work of the Committee. The programme included the distribution of illustrated leaflets in Gujarati "Get more money for your cotton crop by removing roots with a plant puller and thus exterminate the Boll worm" in the Broach district. Reinforced by an illustrated handbill depicting the plant puller at work and showing the advantages of our project by means of illustrations of a protected and unprotected plant the Publicity Department was able to induce the masses to take advantage of the valuable information contained therein and improve their economic well being.

While dealing with propaganda through the use of posters it is interesting to record that because of their successful display, the demand for the poster entitled "India's Bid for Supremacy in the World's Cotton Markets" having far exceeded the stock available, a third edition was printed in English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Sindhi, Urdu, Gurmukhi Kanarese and Tamil. The printing of a Telugu version for the cotton growing tracts like Cudappah, Kurnool and Bellary of the Madras Presidency is under preparation.

### *Leaflets*

In addition to the propaganda activities the Department furthered its educational efforts by continuing to issue printed publications to broadcast findings of great economic importance. The leaflets were —

(1) "*Hyderabad Botanical Scheme*" —Printed in Urdu, Kanarese and Marathi at the suggestion of the Agricultural Department, Hyderabad. This leaflet describes the work that is being carried out by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in co operation with the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with a view to evolving a strain of Gaorami cotton of a higher yield and ginning outturn than the present strain. Copies of this leaflet have been forwarded to the Secretary to the Nizam's Government, the Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad, to the Cotton Research Botanist, Parbhani, and to the vernacular presses likely to publish them.

(2) "*Institute of Plant Industry*" —This illustrated leaflet printed in Hindi and Marathi deals with the fundamental causes which led to the formation of the Plant Institute in 1924, and the work accomplished to date in the improvement of raw cotton in India. The Empire Cotton Growing Review commenting on the English version published in the form of Press Communiqué observes "One of the important achievements of the Institute of outstanding prominence has been the standardising of the process known as the Indian Compost Process, for rapidly converting farm waste into a valuable organic compost manure at a small cost" 1,000 copies in each of Hindi and Marathi were printed and the Director of the Institute of Plant Industry was supplied with a sufficient number for free distribution.

(3) " *Vermi Cotton*".—This small leaflet describes the co-operative scheme started in 1930-31 with the object of ensuring an adequate price for the grower and maintaining supplies of pure seed. 1,200 copies of this have been printed and a letter & number was forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Central Province, for distribution. They were sent to the various panchayats as well.

(4) Copies of the illustrated leaflet in Gujarati entitled " *How to use a plant puller for your cotton crop by removing roots with a plant puller and thus reducing the B.T. cost*" were reprinted for distribution in the Porbandar district. An illustration of the plant puller in use is included and instructions for its use are included to accompany the leaflet.

(5) " *Summary of Proceedings*".—A summary of the discussions of the subjects that came up for consideration at the 25th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee held in Bombay on the 29th and 30th January 1933 was prepared by the Publicity Officer in a formal manner for the benefit of the Minister of Commerce, Trade & Industries, Co-operative Societies and others.

The demand for publicity literature continues to be large.

#### *Exhibitions and Shows.*

During the period with which this report deals, the Publicity Department was able to credit an excellent record of displaying cotton and its products from imported Indian cotton. In April 1933, the Department took part in the " *Khadi Exhibition*", Bombay, under the joint auspices of the Khadi Board, Central khadi and the All India Spinners Association. In compliance with a proposal made by the chair of the Exhibition Committee, the samples of 1932-33 which had been exhibited from the following cottons were attractively exhibited in counter cases with coloured labels which compelled attention, with a view to popularising the use of these cottons. (1) Jayawant, (2) Gada, (3) Sural 1027 A.I.C., (4) W. 2, (5) H. 601, Punjab American 2901, (7) Molliam, (8) Almudi A19, (9) C 302 (Madras), (10) Aranya 262 (Dagpur), (11) Aranga 262 (Almadi), (12) Umar 262 (Gambhir Co.) (13) Dandyal 11, (14) Dharai 1 and (15) Katuri 20017. Another display was set up by Bid for Supremacy in the World's Cotton Markets. It was to the credit of the Publicity and "Incentivising dayawant in preference to hand loom" that this display was displayed. The Exhibition lasted for a fortnight and provided an ample opportunity of exposing home to enormous number of people who visited it, the potentialities of the cotton in developing the indigenous industry of the country and in making it a national industry, which has been a prerogative of other nations for many decades.

A large number of people showed great interest in the Exhibits of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and it is pleasant to record that our enterprise was rewarded by many enquiries from traders and from the public regarding the various types of Indian cotton used in Indian mills and exported to foreign countries in which they are interested especially in view of the low prices now obtainable for cotton.

Publicity literature was distributed to interested visitors. Memoir notes on the spinning performances of the various cottons exhibited were also supplied. A note from the Technological Laboratory and a statement showing the pertinent details of each of the cotton samples was distributed freely to crowded audiences.

The wholehearted co-operation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in the Exhibition was acknowledged in a letter from the Secretary of the Exhibition who, after this, said " My Committee desire me to express their sincere thanks to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for their co-operation and I hope in making the Exhibition a complete success."

"I should like to add an expression of my gratitude for all the advice and assistance which you afforded me during the exhibition and for answering questions of a technical nature regarding the agricultural improvements effected in Indian cottons in a language understandable by the layman. These and other matters of interest to cotton growers, tradesmen and manufacturers which were the subject of your talks were, I am glad to add, greatly appreciated by all sections of people."

" *Indore Exhibition*"—Another Exhibition in which the Publicity Department participated was the Indore Exhibition held in March under the patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

Publicity material, including posters, pamphlets and leaflets, etc., were freely distributed among cotton cultivators, traders and businessmen.

A leaflet describing the work of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, on the improvement of cotton was read with special interest.

*"Agricultural Show at Chikodi"* — In the Belgaum District was the third show in which the Publicity Department participated with success. This show was conducted on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of March by the Belgaum District Agricultural Show Committee, Chikodi. A demonstration on the working of the Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme of Jayawant cotton in Athanu centre was arranged by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dharwar, and the Cotton Superintendent, S. M. C., Dharwar. A special poster designed to assist the Bombay Department of Agriculture in the extension of "Jayawant" in the Dharwar area in preference to local Kumpat was displayed and proved most useful. A large number of pamphlets, leaflets and other publicity literature such as the Committee's brochure and bulletins were supplied to the Deputy Director of Agriculture for free distribution. These enabled emphasis being laid on the improvements effected in cottons grown in that part of the Bombay Presidency.

### *Enquiries*

"As regards your publicity work" observes Sir Richard Jackson, Chairman of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee, Manchester, "I think your reports give the public a valuable idea of the time, money and effort devoted to the product, the cultivation and marketing of which we have so much at heart".

A large number of enquiries were received and attended to by this Department of the Committee from this country as well as from abroad. The British Cotton Growing Association, Baghdad (Iraq) was enlightened on the use of fuzzy cotton seed for feeding cattle and the measure of success achieved in breeding naked-seeded long-stapled strains in the Punjab. Dr. Walter Schick, Palestrina, Amsterdam, wrote to us "I have read with great interest your article in the "Time Weekly" of to day. As you certainly know, Germany is one of the biggest consumers of cotton and I think there would be certainly a still better market for Indian cotton, if the problem in question would be discussed in the press. As a correspondent of one of the biggest German textile papers "Der Konfektionär" and other leading economic reviews, I shall be very glad to get from you some informative material on Indian cotton, perhaps also photos". All the published information on the subject was accordingly supplied as also some of the leaflets and press communiques which were of interest. Enquiries of this kind from distant foreign lands encourage the belief that the widening of informational service has lately attracted growing attention from both the trade and the general public here and abroad. In India there has been an appreciable quickening of interest in the activities of the Committee, as evidenced by enquiries such as those from H. A. Barnett & Co., Calcutta (regarding Pink Boll worm Scheme Press Communiqué, and asking for further information), Jalalpur (plant puller), Trivandrum (general information about the Committee), Tinnevelly (publications), Karachi and Andleswar (publications and posters), Udupi (enquiry as to where samples of West Indian cottons could be obtained), Ellerman Arracan Rice and Trading Co., Ltd., Calcutta, (details of damage done to cotton plants by Boll worms), Adoni (posters and publications), Jodhpur (particulars of Jayawant cotton), and from Palej (details about the quantity of cotton crop in the various parts of India).

### *Press Communiques*

Communiques on the following subjects by the Department received wide publicity in a large number of newspapers in all parts of India —

(1) *Report of the 28th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee* — A short description of the important discussions at the meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the 29th and 30th January 1934, like the prominent role played by cotton in the relations between India and the United Kingdom in the past, and its prominent place in the future relations of the two nations.

(2) *The harmful effects of cholam on succeeding cotton crop* — Indicates the results obtained to date by the Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It reviews in brief the effect of stubbles, the experiments made at Coimbatore to find out whether any of the observations of research will hold good under Coimbatore conditions, and percolation experiments.

(3) *Cotton Research in the Punjab* — This has been issued at the advice of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, to counteract the wrong impression created regarding the use of fuzzy cotton seed for feeding cattle.

(4) *Review of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, for the year ending 31st August 1933* —A summary describing the activities of the Committee, legislation for the better growing and marketing of cotton, compilation of cotton statistics of value to the trade, research directly carried on under its auspices and others promoted by the grant of subsidies to Departments of Agriculture in the Provinces and States, Seed Extension Schemes and the publicity and propaganda to create and stimulate public interest in the growth and fortunes of cotton, the most important money crop in India.

(5) *Pemphreus and Physiological Scheme* —Deals with the entomological and physiological investigations that are being carried out into the methods of fighting out the cotton stem-weevil—an important pest in the Madras Presidency, and at ascertaining the causes for the greater damage by the pest on some cottons than on others.

(6) *Madras Herbacum Scheme* —Gives in short the efforts made by the Committee to evolve by breeding methods a suitable strain possessing the yield, ginning and spinning qualities of Karunganni, combined with the colour and root system of Uppam and the results so far obtained.

(7) *Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme* —A note on the investigation into the harmful effects of fodder cholam when compared with cumbu on the succeeding cotton crop and the method of attack on the problem from the points of soil moisture, soil nitrogen, distribution of cholam and cumbu roots in the soil and the rate of their decomposition and the important findings thereof.

(8) *Development of Cambodia cotton in Coimbatore District* —Deals with the condition of Cambodia cotton crop in Coimbatore district prior to 1918-19 and the lines of development thereafter.

In addition to the communiques mentioned above, a special series of articles drawing attention to the Technological Laboratory's work at Matunga in the following directions were issued —

(1) *High Draft System of Spinning and their importance to Trade (2) Yarn testing and its importance to cotton mills* —These two articles deal with the experiments conducted at the Technological Laboratory of the Committee on spinning and yarn-testing, and the importance of the useful findings to trade and cotton mills.

*Promotion activities with respect to India's cotton production this year and thereafter* —Another article also issued deals in the main with the Committee's research and seed extension schemes in progress and the prospective ones.

*Commercial Survey of Indian Cottons* —This article gives a short account of the various improved varieties of Indian cottons grown in the different parts of India. Its publication will be of interest to the trade.

#### *Tours*

During the half year under report, the Publicity Officer visited Coimbatore, Koilpatti and other important centres in the Madras Presidency in connection with the work of the Committee. He attended the 5th meeting of the Sind Cotton Committee held on the 14th June at Karachi at which various steps which would help to accelerate the pace of demonstration and propaganda work in the Barrage area were discussed. He later made a tour of the important cotton centres in the Hyderabad district.

These tours were found to be of great value in keeping the Publicity Officer in intimate personal contact with propaganda problems and enabling him usefully to contribute to the development of cotton in the light of the information collected during the tours.

#### *Future Programme*

The most notable achievement of the Publicity and Propaganda Department of the Committee during the period under report has been the appreciable quickening of interest in the work of the Indian Central Cotton Committee among cotton growers who put the results of scientific investigations into practice. Excellent material progress has been made on the three active propaganda projects described in the preceding pages. By far the most important portion of the propaganda scheme is that relating to the improvement of the economic conditions of the grower and his national well-being. The work done has clearly shown that this type of beneficial activity is of such real consequence to the agricultural population in the districts that ready appreciation will be forthcoming from even the illiterate peasantry of the advantages of improvements in cotton.

By widening the field of propaganda, the necessity for which is overwhelming, the Indian Central Cotton Committee can, with certainty, hope to win for Indian cotton a worthy place in the world's markets in the not too distant future and to ensure a lasting basis of prosperity. The usefulness and importance of the activities of the Indian Central Cotton Committee is gauged not merely by the scientific investigations that its staff conducts, but by the confidence it inspires in the public through its Propaganda Department.

Besides other channels of publicity previously followed, the Department will continue its efforts to diffuse useful information on the diversified activities of the Committee connected with cotton in the most general and comprehensive sense. It has in hand the preparation of a revised edition of the pamphlet called the "Indian Central Cotton Committee—Its Objects, Activities and Achievements" in which will be set out vividly and simply the general significance of the Committee's beneficial activities.

Valuable research results obtained at considerable cost cannot be kept under bushel. The success achieved by the Surat Entomological Scheme and the results obtained from the Clean-up Campaign against Boll worm in Gujarat are of such vital importance to the well-being of the cultivator and the cotton trade, that the Publicity Department would consider it an imperative necessity to bring out an illustrated pamphlet embodying the findings.

The Department proposes also to issue an illustrated pamphlet describing what has been done so far in the Madras Presidency by the Cotton Committee in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, Madras, in effecting improvements in the quality of cotton, combating pests and expansion of improved varieties.

It would likewise continue to assist the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind in his endeavour to encourage cultivation of cotton on Indus Right Bank areas, and for that purpose will issue a vernacular edition of the propaganda illustrated leaflet, with the reproduction of the Poster "It pays to grow cotton in Sind" on the front page.

Press releases and radio broadcast will supplement publicity literature. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals will be carefully nursed, by means of which useful information will reach the people in a suitable form.

The Publicity Department may be allowed to convey its thanks to office-bearers and members of the Committee for the encouragement it has received and to express the hope that the Provincial Departments of Agriculture will continue to give their co-operation and assistance in the future, as they have done in the past.

#### APPENDIX IV

##### *SUBJECT 19—Schemes of the Committee—Report of the Special Meeting of Agricultural Research Sub Committee*

A memorandum on the agricultural research schemes prepared by the Secretary at the instance of the Standing Finance Sub Committee was considered by that Sub Committee at its 126th meeting held on the 19th January 1934, and referred to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for further consideration in the light of the expenditure so far incurred on agricultural research, the future commitments of the Committee with regard to current schemes, and the general financial position of the Committee. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, at its 28th meeting held on the 30th January 1934, considered this subject and decided to call for a report on it from the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and passed the following resolution—

*Resolution 20—That a special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee be fixed as early as feasible in April, but not later than May 15th, to consider the papers on Subject 34 of the Agenda of this meeting, and that all members of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee, specially technical members, be asked to submit their memoranda to the Secretary not later than 31st March 1934"*

It was also decided that the scope of the enquiry should be extended to seed schemes as well and that the question of maintaining a minimum balance on hand raised by the Vice-President should be considered at the next meeting of the Committee along with the report of the special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

In pursuance of the above resolution, a special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee was convened on the 29th June 1934, as on account of unavoidable circumstances it could not be held earlier. The Sub Committee met on the 29th and 30th

June 1931, and examined in detail all the schemes both agricultural and other extensions, and arrived at the following conclusions and recommendations —

(a) It was agreed that the undermentioned schemes had yielded no useful or practical results of value —

- (1) Surat Physiological Scheme.
- (2) Dharwar Plant Breeding work for the improvement of Upland American cotton.
- (3) Central Provinces Mycological Scheme.
- (4) Punjab Entomological (Pink Fallworm) Scheme.

(b) The undermentioned schemes were adjudged as having yielded a full result —

- (1) Surat Entomological and Clean up Scheme.
- (2) Dharwar Wilt Scheme.
- (3) Khandesh Cotton Breeding Scheme.
- (4) Central Provinces Botanical Scheme.
- (5) United Provinces Pink Bollworm Scheme.

(c) It was decided that the following schemes, which are practical, could be allowed to continue —

- (1) Madras Hibiscum Scheme.
- (2) Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme.
- (3) United Provinces Cotton Survey Scheme.
- (4) Punjab Botanical Scheme.
- (5) Punjab White Fly and Spraying Trials Scheme.
- (6) Punjab Root Rot Scheme.
- (7) Punjab Physiological and Biochemical Scheme.
- (8) Punjab Desibrating and Dusting Scheme.
- (9) Sind Physiological Scheme.
- (10) Bengal Cornilla Scheme.
- (11) Hyderabad Botanical Scheme.
- (12) Hyderabad Cotton Survey Scheme.
- (13) Baroda Root Rot Scheme.
- (14) Burma Cotton Improvement Scheme.
- (15) Bikaner Gang Canal Scheme.

In the case of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 11 it was specifically decided that they might be allowed to continue till the end of their intended period only and that no non-extension should be granted to No. 11 after that.

(d) No decision could be reached on the following schemes as they were all new schemes and it was too early to pass any judgment on them —

- (1) Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme.
- (2) Broach Cotton Breeding Scheme.
- (3) Bombay Small Leaf Disease Survey Scheme.
- (4) Madras Nadam Cotton Breeding Scheme.

(e) The following special recommendations were made with regard to other schemes —

- (1) The question of continuance of the Madras Pemphigus and Physiological Scheme should be further discussed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its next meeting.
- (2) The Agricultural Research Sub Committee at its next meeting should consider the possibility of co-ordinating the Central Provinces Entomological Scheme with the Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Bollworm Scheme.
- (3) The question of continuance of the Punjab Spotted Bollworm Scheme might await its first year's report.

(4) The consideration of the United Provinces Pink Bollworm Extension Scheme should be put off till the scheme was finally adopted by the United Provinces Government

(f) The following general policy in regard to schemes was also laid down —

#### A AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

(1) Local Departments of Agriculture should, as hitherto, continue to submit research schemes

(2) A complete and thorough summary of the up to-date work done and the knowledge gained on the problem in question in other parts of the world should accompany each scheme

(3) A special Sub-Committee of expert members should be appointed to examine every new scheme and find out if, in preparing it, the officer concerned had complied with item (2) and had taken into account all published work, and consulted competent authorities on the subject

(4) Hereafter the Committee's money should not be spent where provincial money was available

(5) All entomological and mycological schemes should be scrutinised more thoroughly and that whenever possible Universities should be invited to take up entomological and mycological problems and small schemes involving fundamental research

(6) The Agricultural Research Sub-Committee should, after examining the new schemes, frame a wider programme for the whole of the area having the same problem and decide where the main research should be carried out, and where sub stations, if necessary, should be opened

#### B SEED DISTRIBUTION AND EXTENSION

Though no departure from the accepted policy in regard to seed schemes is necessary, in futuro all new seed schemes should be subjected to a very thorough and careful scrutiny before they are sanctioned

#### C PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

Publicity and Propaganda schemes should be made permanent

#### D INDORE INSTITUTE.

The work done at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, during the Directorship of Mr A Howard (now Sir Albert Howard), in furtherance of the object, viz., the improvement of cotton, for which the Institute received its main support from the Committee, has produced no tangible results. As attention was concentrated during this period on propaganda work and compost, instead of research into cotton problems as was originally intended, the money so far spent on the Institute by the Committee is as good as practically wasted. The new programme of work initiated by the new Directorate appears to be promising and worthy of being given a fair trial, provided adequate safeguards can be devised to ensure that approved programmes are actually carried out and not neglected as before. To achieve this end a more effective control by the Committee over the affairs of the Institute, than has hitherto been the case, should be secured. This is possible only if the Committee has an absolute majority on the Board of Governors. A revision of the existing position of the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the Governing Body being therefore necessary, a report from the President in that direction might be awaited.

It was also decided that it was necessary to have a Central Research Station for cotton and that for the present it should be the Institute

#### E GENERAL

With regard to the complaint of Mr W Roberts that the Hyderabad State had been liberally treated by the Committee in the matter of financing schemes put up by the State, the Sub Committee was unanimous that no departure should be made in its policy of sanctioning schemes submitted by the State on their own merits.

Differing from Mr Roberts regarding the alleged mismanagement of cess funds by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, the Sub-Committee placed on record its deep appreciation of the work done by the Standing Finance Sub Committee.



number of separate spinnings, or counts spun, is also given for each of the nine classifications. Corresponding figures for the same period of last year are given in the table for comparison —

TABLE II

	Samples		Lots		Counts	
	1st November 1933 to 31st May 1934	1st November 1932 to 31st May 1933	1st November 1933 to 31st May 1934	1st November 1932 to 31st May 1933	1st November 1933 to 31st May 1934	1st November 1932 to 31st May 1933
Bombay	70	66	70	66	12	201
Punjab	8	9	8	9	24	117
United Provinces	6	7	6	7	15	22
Madras	41	28	41	28	133	85
Central Provinces	9	6	9	5	27	15
Miscellaneous	68	36	68	36	207	111
Total	205	181	205	181	621	351
Standard tests	15	17	20	34	168	188
Trade tests	22	25	32	25	88	66
Technological tests	87	46	90	50	240	88
Grand Total	320	260	357	200	1,126	893

The Spinning Laboratory, during this seven months' period under notice, has tested nearly 25 per cent more samples and lots than were tested during the corresponding period of last year. This large increase has been possible of attainment largely through the recent introduction of the new Fine Roving Frame working in conjunction with No 3 Ring Frame, and comprises for the most part, spinnings of the ginning test samples.

*Yarn Testing Section* — This section has been very fully occupied making the necessary tests on the yarns spun in the Laboratory, and has, during the seven months' period, completed tests on 300 samples which include determination for the count strength and twist of each yarn. The results of some of these tests are included in the Technological Circulars listed at Table on page 79 and others are incorporated in the many spinning test reports noted at Table III, which are issued to the various agricultural officers concerned —

TABLE III

	1st November 1933 to 31st May 1934	1st November 1932 to 31st May 1933
Spinning Test Reports		
Fibre      "      "	59	50
Yarn      "      "	6	15
	1	3
Total	66	68

Table III comprises the number of reports issued during the present period and comparative figures for the same period of last year. Each of the 59 spinning test reports include the results of a combined spinning and fibre test and the six fibre test reports issued detail the results of only the fibre tests.

In addition to the reports issued to the many agricultural officers concerned not a few of the samples listed at Statement A above forms the material for tests of a special nature. These special tests are outlined below in the following four broadly classified groups —

#### I Agricultural samples—

- (i) Irrigation experiments
- (ii) Rotation experiments
- (iii) Manurial experiments.
- (iv) Bikanasa cotton tests.
- (v) Standard Indian cottons

#### II. Fibre tests—

- (i) African cottons
- (ii) Dokras cotton

#### III. Trade Tests—

- (i) Millowners' and E I C Association samples
- (ii) Dry and Damped cotton.
- (iii) Deterioration of Broach cotton stored at Bombay
- (iv) Deterioration of stored cotton at Karachi
- (v) Effect of compression in baled cotton.
- (vi) Storage effect on fibre quality
- (vii) Storage effect on Lanas before ginning
- (viii) Deterioration of Broach cotton due to damping
- (ix) Cloth samples.
- (x) Sized yarn samples

#### IV Technological samples—

- (i) Experiments on the carding engine
- (ii) Ginning experiments
- (iii) Wax content and feel of cotton

#### I Agricultural samples

(i) *Irrigation experiments* —The samples received from Bikaner, Sakrand and Coimbatore for this investigation were tested during the present period. The results are tentatively summarised as follows —

*Bikaner* —Frequent and heavy irrigation resulted in better yield, higher ginning percentage and stronger yarns but the differences are not large.

*Sakrand* —Regular irrigations gave slightly longer fibres, 10 irrigations, as compared with 7, gave less immature fibres, less loss in processing the cotton and stronger yarns with fewer yarn breakages.

*Coimbatore* —Different spacings and irrigations are considered conjointly. Compared with the dry sample irrigation results in an increased yield of seed cotton, reduction in number of immature hairs and non-pinniness of yarns but shows no change in fibre length or fibre weight.

(ii) *Rotation experiments* —In order to ascertain which rotation gave the best results the Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore, sent six samples for test which had been grown after cumbu, cholam, ragi, groundnut, fallow and green manure respectively. Considering both yield and spinning performance the green manure sample gave the best results with groundnut and fallow following next in order. A similar experiment was made by the Superintendent, Agricultural Research Station, Koilpatti, on five samples of Karunganni C7 which were grown after irangu, cumbu, pillipasara, set seed and "shet blade" respectively. Previous tests had indicated that irangu lowered the spinning performance but the present test reveals no significant difference with the exception of the sample after pillipasara, which gave a longer fibre but slightly less even yarn. The other samples show no difference among themselves and all are slightly inferior to the control sample.

(iii) *Manurial experiments* —As mentioned in the Director's last progress report, a paper on the effect of manurial treatment on Cambodia Co 1 cotton to investigate the type of manure and the amount of dressing to give the best results of yield and spinning performance with Cambodia was completed and read before the Indian Science Congress held in Bombay in January 1934. Another manural test, noted in progress report No 20, has been completed during the present period on Karunganni C7. Two different manures were applied in this case and both gave stronger yarns than the control sample. There was little to choose between the results of the two manured samples and the results of this test confirm those of the previous tests.

(iv) *Bukalasa cottons*—Spinning and fibre tests were recently carried out on eight cottons submitted by the Agricultural Officer of the Bukalasa Experimental Stations, Uganda. This is the second year in succession that the Committee have permitted tests to be made on those cottons.

(v) *Standard Indian Cottons*—The test for maturity of fibres of the Standard cottons is a new feature introduced for the first time this season and is one that is likely to become very popular as undoubtedly the number of mature hairs present in any given sample is an important factor in the strength of the spun yarn. The maturity count will be included in the forthcoming annual bulletin on the Standard cottons. As the two Standard cottons C 19 and Hagari 25 have gone out of cultivation these cottons will be omitted from this season's bulletin. The Hagari 25 has been replaced by Hagari I.

## II Fibre Tests

(i) *African cottons*—Tests for mean fibre length has recently been made at the Laboratory on three African cottons namely, Kampala, Buganda and Jinja. These tests supplement those already carried out during the past three seasons and are intended to assist the Special Appeal Committee of the East India Cotton Association in fixing a minimum standard of fibre length for these cottons. At their meeting held on the 22nd March 1934 the Special Appeal Committee considered the report of Dr Ahmad on the fibre length tests already made at the Laboratory on these three African cottons and decided it would be advisable to continue these tests for another season before a minimum standard of mean length could be safely recommended, and with this object in view invited the Bombay Millowners' Association to assist by sending to the Appeal Committee every month three or four samples of these African cottons of fair average quality of the season.

(ii) *Dokras Cotton*—Mr M. R. Dokras, a Pleader residing at Chandur, sent a sample of cotton (recently evoked by him and bearing his own name) to the Laboratory to be tested and its results to be compared with those of the standard Verum cotton. This particular sample of Dokras was found to be about 15 per cent both longer and finer than the standard Verum 202.

## III. Trade Tests

(i) *Trade samples*—The East India Cotton Association and the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad have in accordance with the arrangement made in September 1929 continued to send samples representative of the season's commercial types, and, during the period under review, have sent 20 such samples. These samples have, as usual, been subjected to the spinning test only and the results were incorporated in the respective circulars. A list of these Technological circulars issued during the past seven months is given below.—

Cotton	Technological Circular No	Date of issue
Umri Bani	110	December 1933
Verum 262 (Akola)	111	January 1934
Khandesh (Bengals)	112	February 1934
Ujjain	113	" "
Punjab American 289 F	114	" "
Verum 262 (Nagpur)	115	" "
C P No 1 and Berar	116	" "
Khandesh	117	" "
Ujjain (Mandsaur)	118	" "
Moglai	119	" "
Punjab American 4-F	120	March "
Muttia	121	" "
Latur and Nandod	122	" "
Hubli-Kumpta	123	April "
Hubli-Upland		

Cotton	Techno-logical Circular No.	Date of issue	
Broach	124	April	1934
Surat	125	April	1934
Punjab-American	126	May	"
Westerns			
Miraj	127	May	1934
Surat 1027 A L.T.	128	"	"
Hagari I	129	"	"
Cambodia Co 2	130	"	"
Gadag I (Dharwar-American)	131	May	1934
Surat	132	"	"
Tiruppur Cambodia	133	"	"
Farm Westerns	134	"	"
Kumta			
Jagadis			

(ii) *Dry and damped cotton*—The third set of samples connected with this investigation was recently drawn from the three Amraoti bales kindly placed for the purpose at the disposal of the Laboratory by Messrs Volkart Bros Spinning tests were carried out on lines similar to those made in the first two sets of samples Fibre tests on the cotton and tests on the spun yarns on this third set of samples are now being made The fourth and last lot of samples will be drawn and tested in a similar manner after the lapse of a suitable period and the results will finally be written up by the Director on his return from leave

(iii) *Deterioration of Broach cotton*—The Board of the East India Cotton Association approved of the recommendation of their Moisture Tests Committee that, having regard to the general view of the Trade that Broach cotton tends to deteriorate more rapidly than other types of Indian cotton, the Technological Laboratory should be invited to investigate this problem and ascertain the cause (s) responsible for this noted deterioration of Broach cotton The Laboratory accordingly purchased one bale of Broach (Pale) cotton The first of the series of tests have recently been carried out comprising fibre and spinning tests Further samples will be drawn from the bale at intervals of six months each and similar tests will be made It will then be possible to decide if any deterioration has taken place in the grade and strength of this particular cotton

(iv) *Deterioration of cotton stored at Karachi*—In accordance with the arrangement mentioned in the Director's progress report No 20 a third set of six samples was drawn from six of the bales three of which are stored in open plinths and three in a godown at Karachi One of the Junior Testers from the Laboratory proceeded to Karachi in April and drew the samples Spinning and fibre tests were made on these samples on exactly similar lines as on the previous occasion after they had been valued by the Special Appeal Committee of the East India Cotton Association A fourth and last test on similar lines is to be made in October after which it will be possible for the Director to summarise the results of the four experiments

(v) *Effect of compression in baled cotton*—The high degree of density to which cotton is pressed in baling was considered as a possible cause of the observed neppiness of 289-F cotton The Committee at their last meeting in January approved that an investigation of this problem should be accordingly undertaken For this purpose three bales of 289-F were specially prepared, and the scope of the experiment was extended by including three bales similarly prepared at Amraoti from Berar cotton Each cotton was pressed into three bales of the same size but in which the weight of cotton differed being 400 lbs, 300 lbs, and 250 lbs respectively Initial samples drawn from these six bales have been subjected to the spinning and fibre tests and it is proposed to repeat this procedure after a lapse of four months

(vi) *Storage effect on fibre quality*—Rao Bahadur Tharamal Bilaram, a member of the Sind Cotton Committee, submitted 10 samples of cotton to the Laboratory with a view to investigate the phenomenon of the heating of seed cotton when openly stored in bulk such being the prevailing practice in certain areas of Sind He believes that the fibre deteriorates in quality and also that the germinating power of the seeds are affected

The Director, Dr Ahmad, communicated with the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind in this connection, and, as a preliminary, ordered a summary of the most important results so far obtained by other workers to be prepared, and the matter now awaits disposal by the Director on his return.

(vii) *Deterioration of Broach cotton due to damping*—The Technological Research Sub Committee accepted the recommendation of the Moisture Tests Committee of the East India Cotton Association that an investigation should be undertaken by the Laboratory to determine to what extent, if any, Broach cotton deteriorates whilst in storage as a result of damping the cotton before pressing it into bale form. Accordingly, four bales of Broach cotton were kindly supplied by the East India Cotton Association from the pressing factory of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co at Palej. These bales were prepared under the supervision of one of the Junior Testers sent from the Laboratory. One bale was pressed dry. The cotton for the other three bales was irrigated with 4 lbs of water for one bale, 8 lbs of water for the second bale, and 12 lbs for the third bale. Spinning and fibre tests have already been made on 12 lb samples of each of the four lots and further samples will be drawn from the three bales and similar tests made after a lapse of four months and this procedure will be repeated again twice at intervals of four months each. Unlike the Amraoti bales mentioned at (ii) above the amount of water added to these Broach bales was known and determined beforehand.

#### IV. Technological Samples.

(i) *Experiments on carding engine*—The progress made in this problem has been noted by the Director, from time to time, in his progress reports. The work has, so far, extended over a period of three years and has been made as comprehensible as possible. Each test was made on a 10 lb sample, and, in all, three bales have been utilised, namely, one bale each of Kampala, Coompta and C P No 1. And thus the tests cover a wide range of yarn counts and cotton of vastly different character. Certain features connected with these tests are noted in the Physics Section below.

(ii) *Ginning tests*—Recently the Cotton Research Botanist, Lyallpur, ginned *kapas* of Mollisoni, 4F, 289-F and Early Strain on the saw and roller gin and sent the 8 lots of lint to the Laboratory to be tested. With the exception of Mollisoni the saw ginned samples yielded stronger yarns. He also sent samples of these same *kapas* to be ginned and tested in the Laboratory as a parallel series. The Lyallpur ginned samples of Mollisoni and 4F gave slightly stronger yarns than the same samples ginned in the Laboratory. But the 289F and Early Strain were decidedly much inferior, especially the Early Strain. Two samples of Gaorani *kapas* were also ginned in the Laboratory on the saw and the roller gin. The four lots of lint have been spun and the yarns now await to be tested.

(iii) *Wax content and feel of a cotton*—The results of this investigation were embodied in Bulletin Series B, No 18. This Bulletin was issued during the period under review and a brief summary of its contents is given below in the Publication Section.

#### II RESEARCH LABORATORY

*Fibre Testing Section*—This section has been very fully occupied during the present period and has completed tests on 224 different samples. The staff of this section have also prepared exhibits for the India House in London consisting of 21 Baer Sorter specimens of the present season's Standard Indian Cottons and also 8 halo specimens of combed seeds selected from these cottons.

*Physics Section*—Mr Hari Rao has made good progress with his own particular problem which deals with the effect of the "Variation in the strength of cotton fibres with twist"—each fibre so tested is subjected to different degree of axial twist and its resultant strength noted with each degree of twist. He has so far completed tests on Co 2, Verum, Mollisoni and A19 partially, and tests on Banilla and Hagari will be undertaken in due course.

*Mr D F Kapadia*—The general problem of the effect of "Different carding engine organisations on the quality of the resulting yarns" was begun in June 1931 by Mr Kapadia and the undersigned jointly and the last test of the series was completed recently. Since then Mr Kapadia has been engaged in making the necessary yarn tests and calculations thereon. He has analysed the results of all the tests obtained and is now writing up a preliminary report. The following salient figures afford some idea of the magnitude of the problem. 160 different carding engine organisations were employed using three cottons of widely different quality and from which 320 separate spinnings were made. 32,600 Lea and Pull tests and 32,600 Ballistic tests were made on these yarns for strength together with 64,000 determinations for count. Besides this, 649 determinations of fibre distribution and fibre weight were made on the sliver, flat waste and licker in fly.

Mr R. S. Koshal has continued his part time study of the phenomena of "fibre age" of the Standard Indian Cottons when subjected to the rays of ultra-violet light. Along side with this investigation he has also recently undertaken a study of the effect of weather on the quality of the Standard Indian Cottons, and for this purpose all agricultural officers concerned have been invited to kindly furnish the Laboratory with records of rainfall and temperature that has prevailed in their respective areas, from where the cottons were received, during the past three years.

Mr C. Nanjundayya is now writing an account of his results in connection with the "Relationship between fibre strength and length, grade of cotton fibre and its relation to its publication in due course. Of the two problems mentioned in the last paragraph, viz., "The absorption of moisture by cotton under different degrees of compression" and "The rate of absorption of moisture by different Indian cottons". Mr Nanjundayya has so far completed his examination of the cotton in the East India.

Dr R. N. Mathur before relinquishing his post the term of which ended on 10th May 1934, submitted a brief account of the results of his "measure of moisture capacity of five Standard Indian Cottons and also a short account of his measurements of fibre density" made on 12 of these Standard Cottons and on 10th April 1934.

*Chemistry Section*—Mr D. L. Sen has continued his work on the "absorption of tannin dyes by the Standard Indian Cottons" of the East India. He is also determining the wax content of the same cotton in order to find out the correlation, if any, between the amount of dye absorbed by the cotton and the percentage wax content. Furthermore, he has carried out the determination of the wax content of the cottons as requested by the Cotton Producer, Sewri. Recently Mr Sen has completed the work on the "Effect of manured treatment on the yield, fibre strength and spinning values of cotton". This work will be published in due course in the form of a bulletin. In addition Mr Sen has been engaged in the "Moisture Testing Section at Sewri. Since November 1st 1933, he has completed tests on 19 samples, a summary of which will be found under "Moisture Testing Section".

*Microscopy Section*—In the first progress report the Director had the importance attached by Cotton Breeders to the "maturity of fibre" test in mind. At the earliest time during the present period has been taken up in making inventories to collect "agricultural samples besides maturity with fibre strength to be on the criterion" of Standard Indian Cottons. The forthcoming annual bulletin on the Standard Indian Cottons will include this feature of fibre maturity for the first time. Mr Gohain is investigating the percentage of mature fibre in various cottons at present in storage of their preparation for spinning. Side by side with the investigations on fibre maturity he is making observations on the "growth of hair and multiplication of epidermal cells on the surface of developing cotton seeds".

### III Moisture Testing Section

The Moisture Tests Sub Committee of the East India Cotton Research Council on the 20th March 1934 and Mr D. L. Sen the Officer in charge of this Section at Sewri was present by special invitation. The meeting considered Dr Abrahams' first report which dealt with the moisture tests made between January and June 1933. The meeting ultimately decided that the data available was not sufficient to warrant a definite judgment being formed, and that, therefore, tests should be continued for another year, and that cottons from the United Provinces, Sind, Kathiawar and U.P. should be included in the scope of the tests.

The following summary table indicates the number and type of samples tested by Mr Sen at Sewri during the present period —

#### December 1933 to May 1934

Appeal Committee	3 samples
Trade (Indian)	27
(Egyptian)	6
,, (African)	5
Special Experimental bales	8
Total	49 samples

This Section has up to date conducted moisture tests on 625 samples in all since its inception.

#### IV PUBLICATIONS

The following is the list of the Technological Bulletins and Circulars issued during the period under review —

*Bulletins*—(1) Technological Bulletin, Series B, No 18, "A Note on the Wax Content of Indian Cottons with special reference to their feel" by Nazir Ahmad, M Sc, Ph D, and D L Sen, M Sc (Tech), A I C

The following three papers were read before the Indian Science Congress held in Bombay on the 2nd January 1934 by the respective authors —

(1) "Effect of Manurial Treatment on the yield, fibre properties and spinning value of cotton" by Nazir Ahmad M Sc, Ph D, and D L Sen, M Sc (Tech), A I C

(2) "The Application of Modern Methods of Field Experiments for improving the yield and quality of Agricultural Produce", by R S Koshal, M Sc

(3) "New Method for the Determination of the Mean Fibre-length and the Fibre-Weight per inch of cotton" by Nazir Ahmad, M Sc, Ph D, and C Nanjundayya, M Sc

*Technological Circulars*—Technological Circulars Nos 110-134 as given on page 79.

During this present period the undersigned re-wrote the initial draft of the bulletin to be published on the "Combing of good quality Indian Cottons" and has also written out the initial draft for the bulletin on "Settings and Twists in Fly Frames". These two problems were mentioned in the Director's Progress Report No 19

#### V GENERAL

*Visitors*—Sir Richard Jackson visited the Laboratory on 12th March 1934 in the company of Mr R Fleming. Mr Fleming has, one regrets to note, since then passed away. During their visit they suggested that all the Technological Circulars issued on Trade cottons and which are listed at Table on page 79 above, may be combined at the end of the season and issued as a single bulletin on lines similar to those adopted with the Standard Indian Cottons. This suggestion was conveyed to the Secretary as also the further one made by them that each trade cotton incorporated in these circulars could with advantage be valued each year under the same contract. The East India Cotton Association have very kindly promised that this suggested procedure will be adopted in the future.

*Equipment*—(i) *Blow room Machinery*—In accordance with the decision of the Standing Finance Sub Committee at its meeting held on 17th March 1934 the order for the new extra machinery necessary to bring the existing blow-room plant more up-to date has been placed with Messrs Tweedales and Smalley, Castleton, through their Bombay Agents and delivery of the new machinery may be expected about the end of September.

(ii) *Testing apparatus*—A new Baer's 5 Spindle wrap reel has been added to the Yarn Testing Section and is giving satisfactory service.

(iii) *Calculating Machine*—Since the 10th February 1934 a new method of calculating and recording the various yarn test results has been in force in the Yarn Testing Section. In the new method each Junior Tester is relieved of the duty of having to calculate the average of each set of results obtained. One of the Laboratory Statistical Clerks deputed for the purpose now takes over the recorded results from each Tester and, by means of the newly acquired Munroe Calculating Machine, automatically obtains a determination of average count, strength, etc for each set of results. This new technique has enabled each Yarn Tester to make something like 30 per cent more tests during the present period.

*Stapling Apparatus*—Messrs Remfry & Son, Calcutta, the accredited Patent Agents of the Committee, in this matter have obtained the patent rights of the apparatus in India and also in Ceylon and have forwarded applications for similar rights in the following countries, namely, United Kingdom, France, Germany, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, United States of America and Irish Free State, and the intimation of acceptance by each country may be received at an early date.

One Barnstead's Automatic Distilling Apparatus was obtained for the Chemistry Section.

*Staff*—The Director of the Laboratory, Dr Nazir Ahmad, proceeded on four months and 23 days' leave out of India on the 13th March 1934 and the undersigned as Officializing Director took over charge of the Laboratory on that date.

Mr A B Khan, who had previously been trained and employed temporarily in the Laboratory as a Junior Tester, was appointed on 4th April 1934 on three months' probation to the post of a permanent Junior Tester recently sanctioned by the Committee.

The term of service of Dr R N Mathur who had been employed in the Laboratory as Temporary Research Assistant ended on the 16th May 1934.

During this period, the second batch of student-trainees completed on 29th April 1933 their course of study instruction. Mr. L. Trilokanath Chavhan, one of the trainees, each in the Libre, Yarn and Spinning Sections in the laboratory, had till the time he left us confined his attention exclusively to the method employed in the Libre Testings.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to tender thanks, on behalf of the Director and myself, to the Cotton Growers who have continued to materially assist the Laboratory by sending cotton samples sent to them and in some their valuable reports thereon which also contributed to the work of the Laboratory staff who a collective work during this year have studied and formulated the subject-matter of the present Progress Report.

Dated the 13th June 1934

L. Triloknath Chavhan,  
Officer-in-Charge,  
Technical Laboratory.

#### APPENDIX VI

##### Subject 70.—Report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee on Progress Report and Progress of Work

##### A. REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUB COMMITTEE ON PROGRESS REPORT AND PROGRESS OF WORK

The Sub Committee considered and approved the following progress reports on schemes and the respective programme of work for 1933-34, and the remarks, if any, made against each—

##### (1) Agriculture Pest and Schemes

*Surat Bollworm Clean up Scheme (No. 26)*—At the clean up stage of 1932-33 season was quite a success, the period under report, and noted to a large extent on the crop of 1933-34, on the effect of the clean up. The main effort for the campaign was, prior to this, organized course of action in 1931, when it was only affected by Boll-worms than the neighbouring areas, and has been maintained throughout the year, so much so that during 1933-34 the infestation was markedly less, the general condition of the crop being good and the plants being tall and prolific. Next year, if pest control is definitely shown that the incidence of the pest will be in the cleaned up areas than outside it.

The Sub Committee desires to invite attention to paragraph 10 of the Depar. Director's letter No. C. 13/2801, dated the 28th May 1933. If 10 per cent of the cotton growers fail to adopt the measures which have so far been only demonstrated, they will desert the scheme and those cotton growers, who are now uprooting stumps, will soon get discouraged. The Sub Committee considers that it should now be brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay that they must be prepared either to provide a considerable sum of money for propaganda and for suitable administrative action to secure the continuance of the successful control measures or to introduce legislation making the adoption of them compulsory.

The outcome too was, in spite of two spells of cold weather 25 per cent more than that of the previous season when almost record yields were obtained.

Although reliable data regarding yields could not be obtained, the Sub Committee considers that a quantitative record of the actual increases in yield due to control measures will be essential to further progress and that an attempt should be made to get this information during the 1935 picking season. The cost of the necessary arrangements could be met from the very substantial savings on the scheme which, it is observed, the Director proposes to devote to the purchase of stump pullers.

*Broad Cotton Breeding Scheme (No. 27)*—This scheme has now reported on its second year's work. Efforts are being made to combine by hybridisation the high ginning qualities of Gogharai and a Viramgam strain with the other required qualities of the Broad deshi strain, B D 8.

*Jalgaon Cotton Breeding Scheme (No. 28)*—The isolation of wilt-resistant strains possessing also commercially important qualities was in progress, and three promising strains of neglecum have been selected for rigid yield trials during the next season.

*Bombay Scheme for the survey of small leaf disease in cotton (No 29)*—This is a one year scheme which started work in November last. It is said that the severity of this disease varies from year to year, and the last season was one of less severity. The report shows that the disease is of widespread occurrence and affects all cottons except exotics. The symptoms of the disease are described in the report, and it is said that the disease is not caused by any parasitic organism.

*Sind Physiological Research Scheme (No 30)*—The report deals with the work done during the seventh year of the scheme, and shows that the cotton plant requires more water during the flowering and fruiting period than in the early part of its growth. Eight inches of water during the first 28 days followed in succession by two waterings of 3" each at 20 days' interval, then at 15 days' interval and five waterings of 3" each at 10 days' interval have given the best yield. The other main item of work was the study of the effect of application of ammonium sulphate at different growth periods on the yield of cotton. The results obtained were not however significant. Observations on the "red-leaf" disease were continued.

In view of certain comments which have recently been made regarding schemes extending in directions not originally contemplated, the Sub-Committee desires to observe that much of the work described in this report is not, strictly speaking, physiological research but agricultural field experiments on differential irrigation, manuring, etc., which form a normal part of the work of a cotton research station. These experiments are necessary and useful and the point is only raised here to prevent future misunderstandings.

As regards the future programme of work, the Sub-Committee desires to make the following observations—

*Item 3(b)* is not a very promising line of work and the item is vaguely described. Red Leaf is due to a variety of causes and there is possibility of a considerable waste of time in the biochemical experiments proposed. Before starting work on this item, it is suggested that the newly appointed Physiologist in the Punjab should be consulted.

*Items 3(a) and (c)* are accepted by the Sub Committee on the understanding that what is here intended are observations on the cottons grown in the irrigation, manurial and varietal experiments, it is assumed that it is not intended to lay down special field experiments for these observations.

*Item (5)—Control of White Ants*—The results contained in the progress report do not seem to indicate that this is a very promising line of work. But it is presumed that these experiments have already been started so far as the 1934-35 season is concerned.

*Madras Herbaceous Scheme (No 31)*—This scheme has now completed its eleventh year. It was started in 1923 with the object of securing pure strains from local Uppam equal to Karunganni in yield and spinning quality. When this object proved a failure, the scheme was further extended in 1930 for the purpose of obtaining hybrid strains having the characters originally aimed at. The report shows that no tangible results have yet been obtained.

The Sub Committee is definitely of the opinion that the production of F<sub>4</sub> seed in sufficient quantity for commercial use is not a practical proposition.

In view of the fact that the hybrid material at present has only reached F<sub>4</sub>, and the scheme is only sanctioned until May 1935, it is recommended that the Secretary and Mr Hutchinson be asked to visit Coimbatore and make recommendations regarding the future of the scheme, if possible before the cold weather meeting.

*Madras Fodder Cholam Scheme (No 32)*—The progress report is for the fourth year and shows that during the year it has been conclusively proved that the ill-effects of cholam on the succeeding cotton crop are not dependent upon the quantity of stubbles left in the soil, nor due to its heavy crop of fodder. It was also found that though manuring with ammonium sulphate increased the fodder obtained by cutting cholam at the shot blade stage, the quantity of fodder was still less than what could be obtained by allowing cholam to set seed. Moreover, manuring hastens ear production, which is not desirable.

*Madras Pempheris and Physiological Research Scheme (No 33)*—As the Physiologist has not yet returned from training in England, the investigations during the year were as before confined to the study of the stem-borer. The results of an experiment designed to gauge the damage caused by the stem-borer show that except for the lodging of the plant that might be caused by a weakened stem through the attack of the pest, the loss in yield was not significant. As the pest has been observed to continue to emerge from pulled out cotton stalks for a period of two months and manage to live on other host

plants till the next cotton season, it is suggested in the report, that an effective method of exterminating the pest lay in extending the Pest Act to other cottons as well besides Cambodian, and to advise the ryot to expose the stalks to the direct rays of the sun for ten days prior to their stacking.

It seems obvious, therefore, that the control of Pemphigus can be attained by these methods and that for this purpose further work on the bio-chemistry of cotton is not called for. Of the actual programme, item (1) is by no means promising as the search for tolerant types so far has not been successful.

*Item (2)* is unobjectionable, if the scheme is continued at all.

*Item (3)* does not seem at all practicable in view of the fact that Pemphigus is absent from the greater part of the cotton growing tract in India.

*Item (4)* is practical but does not call for a special research staff.

*Item (5)* cannot be carried out because no such strains have yet been obtained.

*Item (6)* does not seem to be of practical importance as the experiments already carried out show that there is not much chance of success on a practical scale.

*Item (7)* has already been worked on to a considerable extent and it is doubtful whether further work will enable the conclusions already reached to be greatly enlarged.

*Item (8)* would be of purely academic interest and seems unnecessary in view of the work already done elsewhere.

It was reserved for this meeting of the Committee to decide whether this scheme should be continued any longer. In the opinion of the Sub-Committee the Bio-chemical work should now be terminated.

*Madras Nadam Cotton Breeding Scheme (No. 24)*—The report is for its first year of work. It was noted during the year that in Cambodian fields adjoining Nadam cottons the mortality due to the stem-weevil was 25 per cent as against 1 per cent in fields far away from Nadam cottons. As a type or types of cotton which could be sown and cropped at the same time as Cambodian have first to be selected, work during the year was directed to sowing trials in July and September.

It is suggested that the Secretary and Mr Hutchinson should visit the scheme and discuss plans with Mr Ramanathan when visiting the Herbaceous Scheme.

*Punjab Botanical Research Scheme (No. 35)*—This scheme has just completed its ninth year of life. The jassid-resistant early strain pure line families bred true to extra harshness and were found to be free from jassid attack.

The Sub Committee noted with satisfaction that three useful strains of American cotton had been evolved as a result of this research and that one of these (N T 36 F) is of unusual promise. Five more new strains of American and one of *desi* have been finally selected during the year under report for field tests. One of these, N T 45, has already been found to be very promising in varietal tests. The results of ridge-sewing experiments of the last seven years show that this method is in no way advantageous.

*Punjab Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme (No. 36)*—*Items (1) to (4)* of the progress report record an elaboration of details which have previously been reported all of which bear on the problem as to why the incidence of Pink Boll-worm is so different in different parts of the Punjab.

*Item (5)* is an important portion of the scheme and the Sub Committee considers that the actual results obtained from the 40 stations should have been reported and suggests that these be submitted to the next meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

*Programme of work for 1934-35*—*Item (1)* was approved subject to the alteration of the description to study the incidence of the Spotted and Pink Boll-worm in different tracts of the province.

*Item (ii)*—The Sub-Committee considers that this item of work would be of academic interest only and that it should not be undertaken.

In regard to the proposal for further observations on Pink Boll-worm, the Committee considers that those already recorded are adequate.

*Item (iii)* is approved, it being understood that this means observations and counts on the cottons growing in the Cotton Research Botanist's Section.

The Sub Committee has no comments to make on item (iv). As regards item (v), this has already been done for Pink Boll-worm both in the Punjab and the United Provinces and work on Spotted Boll-worm mainly seems to be required.

*Item (ii)* —The Sub Committee agrees as to the importance of observations on the frequency of distribution of parasites and some work on the life cycle of those not previously worked out would probably be necessary. It does not consider that methods of breeding parasites on a large scale could be successfully taken up as an item of this scheme, this requires special equipment and specially trained staff.

*Punjab Cotton White Fly Scheme (No 37)* —This scheme, which has now completed its third year, has two more years to run. The report shows that the pest lives on cotton from May to September, on cultivated winter crops from October to February, and on cucurbits, melons and ratoon cotton from March to May. The irrigation experiments show that with increasing water supply the attack of the pest becomes less. As to control measures, a single spraying in July when the pest was severe was more effective than one in August when it had declined and gave an increased yield of two maunds per acre.

*Method of determining comparative infestation described on page 2 of the progress report*  
It does not appear to the Sub Committee to be the best possible. It would be better to take about 100 leaves at random throughout each plot. Results from one or two parts are not likely to give reliable figures. The figures for the range of variation in the pH of different leaves indicate that this is not worth continuing.

*Item 1 on page 1* appears to the Sub Committee to be too academic, the second item is more important. The experiments carried out in gaged plants are on too small a scale and a much larger number of plants is necessary in order to obtain reliable results. The table on page 6 does not show the effect of White Fly infestation on the yield of *Lapas* which is the important point.

*Programme of work in 1934-35* —The Sub Committee considers that item 1 (1) should be omitted as too academic. In item 1 (2) it would be better to determine the effect of differential irrigation on infestation and yield of cotton.

*Item 1 (3)* again seems to be largely of theoretical interest.

*Item (ii)* would be improved by the addition of a potash manure to the series.

*Item (v)* does not appear to be very practical as most of the soils in the Punjab are neutral or inclined to alkalinity and the proposed nitrogen study if properly done would be much extensive.

*Item (ix)* in the opinion of the Sub Committee is quite outside the scheme and should be omitted.

*Item (x)* does not seem to be calculated to yield any definite information since, as described, it would not determine the effect of parasites.

*Item (xi)* It is doubtful whether any further experiments are necessary or practicable.

*Item (xiii)*, in the opinion of the Sub Committee, is entirely outside the scope of the scheme and should be omitted.

*Punjab Spraying Trials Scheme (No 38)* —This is only an interim report. Three different kinds of sprayers, viz., the Sapori Sprayer, the Hardie Power Sprayer, and the Orchard Power Sprayer were tried. The insecticides used were rosin compound, rosin soap, calcium cyanide and nicotine sulphate. Though the last mentioned sprayer proved the most effective in destroying the pest, it was found to be very expensive. The Sapori Sprayer working with one nozzle per row of cotton could destroy just over 70 per cent of the pest at a cost of Rs 1-5-4 per acre, against Rs 1-9-5 with Hardie Sprayer which killed over 83 per cent of the pest.

The Sub Committee notes that the actual yields on sprayed and unsprayed plots have not been stated. The Sub Committee desires to emphasise the need for full details of the yields in the next report. Individual yields should be shown in order that their statistical significance may be ascertained.

*Punjab Root Rot Scheme (No 39)* —The Sub Committee note that as a result of the investigation, two species of *Rhizoctonia* are regarded as primarily responsible for the disease, but that the vigour of attack is increased when certain other organisms are associated with these two species of *Rhizoctonia*. As the scheme has only one more year to run, the Sub-Committee suggest —

- (a) that these results should be confirmed,
- (b) that attention should be concentrated on—

- (i) determining whether any soil treatment reduces *Rhizoctonia* attack,
- (ii) determining whether *Rhizoctonia*-resistant strains of cotton exist,

This means a considerable reduction of the proposed programme which is regarded as too diffuse. Items 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 might, with advantage, be omitted.

*Punjab Deslubrating and Delinting Scheme (No. 40).*—The machines were received only recently and such tests as have been done are not considered to be of any value.

*Central Provinces Botanical Scheme (No. 41)*—Lato Verum and V 434 were subjected to severe field tests during the year under report. Lato Verum spins up to 34's and is also the best yielder of all new strains. It is expected to cover an area of about 16,000 acres in the current season. V 434 is next to Lato Verum in yield and spins up to 32's. About 2,000 acres are expected to be sown to this strain during the current season.

Work on Bani E.B. 31 and Bani 306 was continued.

A few high yielding white linted strains have also been isolated from Chanda Jari and after further testing, the best of them will be retained for multiplication. A few promising strains of Buri (*Gossypium hirsutum*) also have been selected and attention is being paid to remedy the defect of weak staple.

*United Provinces Entomological Scheme (No. 42)*—The Director of Agriculture states that he expects this report to be ready in time for the next meeting of the Committee. The United Provinces Government are now considering the proposals for actual control measures, financed in part by a cess, proposed by the Committee which they appointed to consider the results obtained. They have asked the Committee to assist them in preparing public opinion for the necessary legislation by the loan of the Publicity Officer. The Director of Agriculture explained that the Publicity Officer would be required for a fortnight in early September and a fortnight in early October to obtain first hand information as to the way in which the control measures are working in the present demonstration areas and for a period of about three months during the cold weather to tour there in the cotton-growing tracts and to carry on propaganda. The Sub-Committee wishes to commend this proposal to the careful consideration of the Central Cotton Committee without committing itself in any way in regard to its attitude towards the proposed Pink Boll-worm Extension Scheme.

*Scheme for survey of cottons in Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand, United Provinces (No. 43)*—The report shows that 1,852 villages out of a total of 2,791, cotton growing villages in Budaun, Bareilly and Naini Tal districts and Rampur State were covered during the year and over 5,000 samples of cotton were collected and critically examined. A particular type of new plant having the external characters of *G. neglectum roscum* with better fibre length was noticed throughout the area surveyed and it will be examined for its purity.

*Institute of Plant Industry, Indore (No. 44)*—To speed up genetic and plant breeding work on cotton by growing two generations a year a small green house has been erected at the Institute. A considerable quantity of new research equipment has also been added. Two strains of Malvi cotton have been finally selected as suitable for distribution in the Malwa tract. As for the Nimar tract selections have been made from "deci" and "Malan" cottons to be tried during the ensuing year. A botanical survey of the cotton crops of Malwa and Nimar tracts shows that the ratios between Malvi and *roscum* types in these tracts are as 6 to 1 and 2 to 7 respectively.

*Hyderabad Botanical Research Scheme (No. 45)*—During the year under report seven pure strains were compared with local mixture Gaorani Umri. Three of these, which are superior to local mixing in fibre length and ginning outturn, were also found to be definitely superior to it in yield.

In another set of varietal tests only Havn-3 proved better yielding than the control (Aurangabad Local). There were also two other comparative tests of other strains to select the most suitable strains for the Gaorani and the non-Gaorani areas.

186 pure line progenies and 263 progenies of new selections were examined. In addition 100 plants selected this year have been retained for study in the next season.

Item 2 in the programme of work should be decided on in consultation with Rai Saheb Sawhney on his return, as the Sub-Committee is of opinion that this work would be too much and would necessitate curtailment of programme in other aspects.

*Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme (No. 46)*—The Sub Committee have the following observations to make on the progress report on this scheme. There is no need to follow up further the degree of attack in cotton shoots. The work on buds has been limited to the experimental farm and the numbers examined are insufficient. It is necessary to examine buds collected over a much wider area, conclusion 2 under this section is thus premature.

*Open flowers*—It is unnecessary to remove flowers from the plants for examination. This can be effectively done in the field. Flowers from a much wider area should be examined.

*Green bolls*—Here also it is necessary to examine material from a wider area and not only from an experimental farm. It is noticed that the incidence of the pests increases up to February and March, this is unlike the results obtained at Cawnpore. The figures presented show that there is a very considerable measure of attack and that work should be continued and expanded.

*Estimate of crop loss*—Much more extensive data would be necessary in order to enable a representative figure for the Hyderabad State to be obtained but it should be pointed out that the loss of *Lupas* is represented not only by the number of totally unpickable bolls but by damage of locks in lines not totally unpickable and that, the figures given on page 1, the loss of *Lupas* was at least 20 per cent.

*Hibernation of *Platycedra**—This is the most important part of the work and it was observed that a large proportion of long cycle larvae occurred. The question of hibernation in the soil should be tackled at once, and thoroughly, in order to ascertain whether the carry over from season to season in the soil would be sufficient to defeat practical control measures consisting of seed treatment plus a close season.

The question of alternative hosts is also important.

*Programme of work for 1931-35—Item (1)*—Before this can be done it is necessary to find out whether re-infection from the soil takes place when the soil is left undisturbed.

*Item (2)*, as already indicated, requires to be carried out on a broader basis.

*Item (3)* is the essential portion of the scheme but, unfortunately, no particulars of the work proposed have been presented.

*Item (4)*—The organisation of a control area would involve an area of 200 square miles in which

(a) all cotton stalks would be removed and burnt (or otherwise disposed of) before the end of May,

(b) only treated seed would be sown, and

(c) no untreated seed for cattle food and no unginned *Lupas* would be allowed to be kept after the 31st of May. If such a control area could be properly worked, it would at once give the answer to the question whether control by the above means is practicable or whether it would be defeated by other methods of carry-over of the pest from season to season. But the Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad, does not consider that such an area could be worked at present.

The information now before the Committee shows that Pink Boll-worm is a serious pest of cotton in Hyderabad State. The question of the hibernation of this pest in soil and other methods of carry-over in black cotton soil areas is of great importance to the whole of the black cotton soil tract, say, some nine million acres of cotton. The present staff employed on this scheme is not capable of doing the work which is now considered necessary and the Sub Committee recommends that the services of Mr. Nangpal, one of the Committee's employees who is now available on the termination of the United Provinces Pink Boll-worm Scheme, should be utilised for the purpose. The cost of this proposal would be approximately Rs 7,000 per annum for the two-year period, viz.—

	Rs
Pay at Rs 450 per mensem	.. 5,400 per annum.
Rent for house and laboratory, say	. 600 ..
Travelling allowance, say	1,000 ..
Poon	150 ..

The Sub Committee considers that the critical information could be obtained by a fully trained and experienced Entomologist in two years. The need for this appointment arises from the fact that the Hyderabad State has no Entomologist on its staff. In view of the importance of the problem the Committee might well bear the cost of this Entomologist. The Sub-Committee does not consider that the Cotton Research Botanist can be expected to do this work in addition to his own.

*Co ordination of the Hyderabad Pink and Spotted Boll-worm Scheme and the Central Provinces and Berar Entomological Scheme —Reference from Special Meeting of Agricultural Research Sub-Committee*

In considering the progress report on the Hyderabad Scheme, the Sub Committee came to the conclusion that the principal necessity is a fully qualified Entomologist to carry out research work on the lines there specified on Pink Boll-worm under black soil conditions. It is not possible for the Government Entomologist, Central Provinces, to undertake the supervision of any work outside the provinces but he is quite capable of looking after the work for which a grant has been sanctioned. It would however be quite feasible for a mutually agreed programme of work on boll-worm in the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad to be adopted and the Sub Committee considers that this course should be followed. The Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, agrees and is further of the opinion that the appointment of an experienced Entomologist for Pink Boll-worm work in Hyderabad would definitely be of assistance to the Central Provinces. The Sub Committee considers that this is the best method of securing the co ordination of the two schemes and that it would lead to more effective work although it would not reduce the cost.

*Hyderabad Cotton Survey Scheme (No. 47)* —The year under review is the third working year. As in previous years, 167 seed samples collected from villages were grown on the farm for botanical classification. Also cultivators' fields in 106 representative villages were visited for a study of the botanical species and varieties grown on them. Selections of promising individual types have also been made.

*Bikaner Gang Canal Scheme (No. 48)* —The report shows that of all cottons so far tested *Mollisoni* is best suited to the agricultural conditions obtaining at Gangangar. Of the exotic cottons tested 289F seems to be fairly promising. Attention is also being paid to the selection of better strains from *Mollisoni*.

*Baroda Root Rot Scheme (No. 49)* —This scheme has completed its second year. Cultures from affected roots of cotton have given again the same organisms obtained the previous year. These were also found in the roots of other plants suffering from similar disease. The Sub Committee notes that here, as in the Punjab, a species of *Rhizoctonia* is considered the main cause of the disease. Plants less susceptible to the disease have also been selected.

*Burma Cotton Improvement Scheme (No. 50)* —The report is for its third year of work. 18 demonstrators were at work and demonstrations of improved methods of cultivation were conducted on 57 holdings. It is stated that the average yield of seed cotton per acre on the demonstration holdings was much more than that in the respective "Kicons" in which they were located. Improved methods were adopted by 885 cultivators during the year under report, and the total area covered was 19,997 acres.

The Sub Committee confirmed the opinion of the Special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee (June 1934) that the scheme should be continued till the end of its sanctioned period and that no further extension should be granted.

*Plant puller propaganda scheme in Surat and Broach Districts (No. 74)* —Propaganda through posters, leaflets and magic lantern lectures was carried out in Broach and Surat districts during the months of March to June 1934. In Broach District 3,440 pullers and in Surat District 7,161 pullers were purchased by the cultivators.

#### (2) Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes

*Hubli Scheme (No. 51)* —In 1933-34 season 1,266,320 lbs seed sufficient to cover about 131,708 acres was distributed in the area served by the Hubli Cotton Sale Society besides the 326,445 lbs supplied to other parts of Dharwar district and elsewhere. The Department of Agriculture arranged during the year 24,000 acres of reserved area.

*Gadag (Extension) and Gadag (Supplementary) Schemes (No. 52)* —In 1933-34 the Society distributed 758,397 lbs pure seed, enough to cover an area of about 75,000 acres, and the Department of Agriculture organised a seed growing area of about 24,620 acres.

*Surat Scheme (No. 53)* —During the year under report, 886,771 lbs of 1027 A L F seed were distributed in the Surat tract besides the 1,880,980 lbs supplied to adjoining Indian States. An interesting feature is that 285,000 lbs seed was purchased for sowing by the Sonsek Group of Co-operative Societies which had hitherto refused to grow this cotton.

*Khandesh (Bamilla) Scheme (No 54)*—The scheme is divided into six stages from the production of selfed seed on an area of five acres to covering the whole Khandesh tract with pure seed. The scheme has now completed the first four stages. The actual area sown during the year was 12,900 acres and the total quantity of seed obtained from this area was about 1,450,000 lbs which would be enough for over 100,000 acres. Prices obtained for Bamilla were satisfactory.

The Sub Committee considered that spinning tests on Bamilla should be supplied along with the Progress Report as the Committee should keep an eye on whether the cotton has continued to deteriorate as in the first few years it was grown.

*Athani Scheme (No 55)*—From the reserved area of 7,157 acres which was maintained during the year 298,760 lbs of pure seed had been obtained at the time of the submission of the report. But for the damage done by floods which devastated 4,000 acres the programme laid down would have been adhered to. More seed was expected to be purchased and stocked for distribution during the current year.

*Sind Scheme (No 56)*—During the year under report the work continued on the same lines as in previous years on both the Right and the Left Banks of the river Indus. On the Right Bank 27 W N and 41-98 were demonstrated at 35 centres and practically everywhere the latter proved the better yielder of the two. The superiority of 4F-98 over 27 W N and 289 F-1 was also proved by the results obtained from the comparative tests of these cottons. The publicity and propaganda work of the past 2 to 3 years has resulted in an area of about 1,500 acres being brought under cotton during the year by zamirdars themselves.

The results of the comparative tests carried out on the Left Bank in 22 centres in the main cotton growing areas show that 27 W N and 289F-1 are best suited to Eastern Nara and Nawabshah districts and 289F and 4F-98 to Southern Jamrao tract, in Hyderabad District 285F-2 and 289F-1 did better than the other two varieties. As a result of these demonstrations, the area under cotton in this tract has increased from 3,000 acres in 1931-32 to 28,000 in 1933-34.

The Sub Committee is of opinion that attempts should be made at as early a date as possible to fix zones for the different kinds of cottons to be recommended. The publicity and propaganda campaign initiated during the year proved to be very useful and the Sub Committee recommends that it should be continued.

*Madras (Tiruppur) and Co 2 Schemes (No 57)*—In 1932-33, the Department of Agriculture organised a seed farm area of nearly 2,000 acres which produced 498,600 lbs pure seed sufficient to cover an area of about 20,000 acres.

In 1933-34, the seed farm area, as stipulated was extended to more than 4,000 acres which were expected to yield 10 lakhs pounds of pure seed enough for about 40,000 acres. The Report contained a considerable amount of extraneous matter not connected with the scheme and the Sub Committee recommends that these reports should be as concise as possible consistent with clearness. Very little idea was given as to what had been spent from the funds sanctioned. The scheme however worked satisfactorily.

*H1 Scheme (No 58)*—The Department of Agriculture supplied the Guntakal and Hagar Co-operative Societies with sufficient pure H1 seed for sowing on a controlled area of 10,000 acres. Of the seed obtained from this area about 1,000,000 lbs have been stocked by the two Societies, the rest being left with the cultivators. In addition the Department of Agriculture arranged, as usual, a seed farm area of 2,895 acres under their own control and the seed secured from this area will be handed over to the Societies.

It has been admitted in the Progress Report itself that the scheme generally did not work satisfactorily. The Sub Committee considers that the scheme as at present exists should be closed down and a fresh one started if it overcomes all the difficulties encountered in the past season, proposals for which are mentioned in the Report.

*Central Provinces (Verum) Scheme (No 59)*—In 1933-34 season, the Department of Agriculture distributed 2,568 khandies of pure seed which was enough to sow an area of 89,560 acres, and sold through pools 5,087 bales of pure Verum cotton. The premium obtained for cotton varied from Rs 24 to Rs 45 on Broach F O R Bombay basis.

3,864 khandies of Verum 262 seed and 181 khandies of Late Verum, V. 434 and Bani seed have been stocked for distribution in 1934-35 season.

The working of the scheme was very satisfactory and the Sub-Committee recommends that it should be combined with the new Extension Scheme already sanctioned as suggested by the Director of Agriculture (Subject 87).

*Hyderabad Scheme (No. 60)*—During the year under report, the Department of Agriculture purchased from the Salo Societies 330,260 lbs Jayawant and Upland seed and distributed the whole quantity in 136 villages for sowing on an area of nearly 17,100 acres. In addition, enough Jayawant seed for another 7,000 acres was distributed by the Kopbal Salo Society and the cultivators themselves.

The Director of Agriculture informed the Sub Committee that arrangements are being made by the Hyderabad Agricultural Department to organize local seed production under their supervision in order to obviate the necessity of importing large quantities of seed from the Bombay Presidency.

*Statement of costs for cotton ginned at the Igallpur Ginnery (No. 61)*—Total cost of ginning one maund of *Lapas* was Rs. 0 2-0 for saw gin and Rs. 0 7 10 for roller gin.

*Baroda Scheme (No. 62)*—28,000 lbs pedigree seed and 11,200 lbs pure seed of 1027 A L F cotton, enough to cover an area of roughly 2,000 acres were distributed for seed multiplication to the members of the four cotton groups at Maroh, Umbhal, Dhamdher and Kosamra. In addition, from the five seed depots at Maroh, Verna, Umbhal, Palan and Kosamra, 218,100 lbs of pure 1027 A L F seed received from the Bombay Agricultural Department were distributed on mass scale.

The Sub Committee suggests that a larger area than that suggested in the proposals should be controlled in view of the fact that Baroda has an area of nearly two lakh of acres under cotton.

#### (B) REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUB COMMITTEE ON EXTENSIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF OLD SCHEMES

##### (1) Agricultural Research

*Scheme for Survey of Small Leaf Disease of Cotton in Bombay Presidency*—The Sub Committee does not recommend the extension of this scheme as the collection of further information will serve no useful purpose.

*Punjab Spraying Trials Scheme—Modification of programme*—The Sub Committee approves of the action taken by the Director of Agriculture.

*Gujerat Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme*—As the original scheme was highly successful during the year and in view of the good work accomplished the Sub Committee recommends the extension of this scheme for a period of two years at an estimated cost of Rs 10,010 to be financed from the remaining balance of money fixed under the Clean up Scheme.

##### (2) Technological Research

*Technological Assistant, Gujerat*—The Sub Committee recommends the extension of the appointment of the Technological Assistant at Surat for a period of five years.

##### (3) Seed Distribution and Extension

*Central Provinces Verum Scheme*—At the request of the Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, the extension of this scheme was not separately considered, as this scheme is incorporated in the revised proposals for the "Scheme for extension of long staple cotton in the Central Provinces and Berar" submitted at this meeting (vide Subject 87). The Sub Committee recommends that an additional grant of Rs. 1,35,022 spread over a period of five years and two months be made to this extended scheme in addition to the grant already made at the last meeting of the Committee.

#### (C) REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUB COMMITTEE ON NEW SCHEMES

##### (1) Agricultural Research

*Gujerat Root Rot Scheme (No. 63)*—In view of the fact that schemes on the same subject are in progress in the Punjab and Baroda State and are obtaining results, it seems unnecessary to sanction another scheme on the same subject.

*Scheme for the study of "Lang" caterpillar pest in Gujerat (No. 64)*—"Lang" (Chickling Velch) is a crop which gives the cultivator a gross return of Rs. 30 per acre for its grain and fodder besides being a short period good leguminous rotation and cleaning crop for cotton, and a caterpillar pest has lately been causing damage to this crop in Gujerat to the extent of 30 to 90 per cent. The Bombay Department of Agriculture, therefore, proposed an investigation of this pest for four years and four months at an estimated cost of Rs. 11,683 plus leave salary.

In the opinion of the Sub Committee this is not a cotton problem and not suitable for a grant from the Central Cotton Committee

*Gujrat Goghari Survey Scheme (No 65)*—This scheme is a necessary corollary to the accepted policy of the Committee to grow only 1027 A L F in the tract lying south of the Nerbudda and the scheme proposes to make an extensive survey of the cotton field in the tract with a view to stamp out Goghari from wherever it is found. The Sub-Committee recommends that this scheme be sanctioned for a period of five years at an estimated cost of Rs 5,000.

*Baroda Goghari Survey Scheme (No 66)*—This scheme is, in its object, identical with the Gujarat Goghari Survey Scheme, and will take concerted measures in the Baroda State territories included in the tract. The Sub Committee recommends that the scheme be sanctioned for a period of five years at an estimated cost of Rs 5,000.

*Punjab Jassid Scheme (No 67)*—This scheme which was referred back to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, at the last meeting for modification of programme, is now resubmitted.

The Director of Agriculture, after discussion desires to withdraw this scheme. The Sub Committee agrees that regular observations on the Jassid resistance or susceptibility of the new strains of cotton produced by the Cotton Research Botanist are necessary but considers that for the present this can be done by the existing entomological staff at Lvallpur. If the Director of Agriculture finds that this is not possible, an application for an Assistant for the purpose should be made in due course.

*Red Leaf Disease Scheme (No 68)*—This disease of American cotton in Mysore is said to cause an annual loss of about 520 bales, and is a factor which limits the cultivation of American cotton.

Red Leaf in cotton is considered to be an All-India problem. It is part of the larger problem of the satisfactory acclimatisation of American cottons in India. A good deal of work has already been done on it in other parts of India. It is therefore recommended that the Secretary be requested to obtain all relevant information from workers on the problem in other areas, particularly Sind, the Punjab, the Institute of Plant Industry and Coimbatore. The scheme should be considered in the light of the information collected, at the cold weather meeting.

*Bombay Seed Defibration Scheme (No 73)*—The Vice-President offered to have one defibrating machine put up at Palej in connection with gunneries there, and to supply seed and power free as required. The machine would be provided and installed from the Indian Central Cotton Committee funds and would remain the Indian Central Cotton Committee's property. The Sub Committee willingly agreed to accept this kind offer.

The Director of Agriculture, Bomalji, withdrew his request for the other two machines, as he believed all the necessary information could be obtained from the machine to be installed at Palej. It was noted that the Punjab machine had been installed at Khanewal in connection with the Khanewal Cotton-growing Syndicate's plant at that place.

Mr C G Paranjpe, Agricultural Engineer, Bombay Presidency, then drew up a revised budget for the working of one machine at Palej for one year, which is appended, with an explanatory note (Enclosure I).

*Baroda Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme (No 86)*—The Committee in sanctioning the Plant Puller Propaganda Scheme for Broach in August 1933 agreed that if the results were satisfactory, similar propaganda might be necessary in Baroda State.

The Sub Committee approves in general the Baroda Scheme and recommends it for adoption at an estimated cost of Rs 9,380. It suggests however that the pay of the Graduate Assistants should not exceed Rs 70 per month and that after the first year of intensive propaganda a larger number of Kamgars on lower pay might be employed instead of the more expensive Fieldmen.

### (2) Technological Research

*Technological Assistant in Sind*—The Sub Committee recommends the appointment of a Technological Assistant in Sind for a period of three years.

### (3) Seed Distribution and Extension

*Wagad Seed Distribution and Extension Scheme (No 69)*—The Sub-Committee reconsidered this scheme in accordance with the decision of the Special meeting of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee.

Mr Patel in forwarding the Scheme wished to have an organisation ready to put out a new Cross with which he is working and which he expects will be considerably better than

Waged S. The locality has peculiar local difficulties in getting a raw cotton taken up and it was his suggestion that the Department would like to work out a way which would be likely to succeed so that when the cotton is ready for distribution no time would be lost in getting it taken up. In view however of the decision of the Special Sub-Committee held in June, this Sub-Committee feels that it cannot recommend a scheme till it has an element of experiment in it. It feels however that the Committee might help in this regard and would suggest that Mr. Patel be asked to put up a modified scheme to cover the initial stages of buying and distribution.

C. 462 Sub-sec (No. 81) — This scheme has already received the approval of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, the final decision regarding funds being left to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee which decided in February 1934 that it should not be put into operation for the present.

The Sub-Committee now recommends that the question of starting it from the year 1935 should not be re-considered. The area sown for the cotton under this scheme is about 3,000 acres spread over two districts and may be extended over four other districts covering another 30,000 acres. The crop being fingered yields about 85 lbs. per acre.

In view of the importance of increasing the supply of staple cotton in India, the Sub-Committee considers that this scheme is of sufficient importance to warrant a grant from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and that it should be considered by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee in relation to the financial portion of the Committee.

#### D, REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUB-COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH STUDENTS

The Sub-Committee considered and approved the progress reports and programmes of work of the following research students —

- (1), Mr. Tariq Ahmed under training in Entomology at Cambridge under Dr. A. D. Imms.
- (2), Mr. Sant Singh Verma under training in Plant Physiology at London under Professor Blackman.
- (3), Mr. S. N. Venkateswaran under training in Statistics at Calcutta under Professor P. C. Mahalanobis.

The Sub-Committee recommends the proposed extension of Mr. Sant Singh Verma's scholarship by five months.

In view of the nature of the breeding work likely to be undertaken by Mr. Venkateswaran, it is suggested that the Secretary should write to Professor Mahalanobis and ask him if some co-operation may be given to work on third degree statistics as outlined in a paper by Fisher, Immer and Tamm on their use in the study of quantitative inheritance.

The Sub-Committee also approved of the final reports of Mr. Brahmendra Nath Bhargava (Cotton Marketing and Economics, Lucknow) and Mr. Bhola Nath (Plant Breeding and Cytology, Indore). The former need not be published, and the latter may be included in parts to be published at a later stage. The modified programme of work of Mr. Sterns Lengier due to the curtailment of study leave was also approved.

The Sub-Committee notes that Mr. Bhola Nath has been offered a post at Indore, and that Mr. Madan Lal Bratia is proceeding to Cambridge for further studies, and that there is no post open for Mr. B. N. Bhargava.

In view of the possibility of a U. P. candidate proceeding to Cambridge to study Genetics under Professor Balfour, the Sub-Committee recommends that the award of a scholarship in Genetics sanctioned previously may be held in abeyance.

The Sub-Committee recommends the following training grant, the application \* for which is attached —

- (1), Rs. 100 per mensem to Mr. Nazr Ahmed (Punjab) for two years for studies in Entomology at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

The Sub-Committee considered Mr. Akbar Ali's (Punjab) application for a training grant of Rs. 150 per mensem for higher studies in plant breeding in England and recommends that he be given one year's training in plant breeding at Indore under Mr. Hutchinson. Further consideration of his application may be postponed until a report is received on his work at Indore from Mr. Hutchinson.

\* Not printed.

## (E) GENERAL

*Disease of Malformation in cotton*—The Sub Committee noted the representations received from the Directors of Agriculture on this subject

*Minimum staff in each scheme*—The Sub Committee considered Mr Ramanatha Iyer's letter on the subject and decided that a uniform standard of staff for all schemes of a similar nature is neither possible nor desirable. It agreed, however, that staff proposals should be carefully scrutinised.

*Monograph on Surat Physiological Research Scheme*—In the opinion of the Sub-Committee it should be pointed out to Mr Joshi that the object of the research was to study the shedding of buds, bolls and flowers and that though he has emphasised the effect of nitrogen on the yield of cotton, he has not brought out clearly the effect of nitrogen deficiency (and of remedying this deficiency) on boll, bud and flower retention although he has data from which this could be done. The Sub-Committee considers that its previous recommendation should be accepted. The author has complied with the Sub Committee's suggestions in two respects. As regards the method used for nitric nitrogen and its relative sensitiveness, the Sub Committee still have no objection to this being left to the referee to whom the paper will be referred in due course. The same applies to the data about evaporation as to the value of which the Sub-Committee is in doubt.

The Sub Committee considers that the monograph will be improved by condensation—especially as there are 15 pages of introductory matter and chapter 6 is both lengthy and diffuse. There is room for condensation without omission of any actual data and the Sub Committee advises this course.

The report may then be submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research direct.

*Madras Pemphres and Physiological Scheme*—The revised list of apparatus submitted for approval in itself is quite reasonable. As however the Sub Committee does not recommend the continuance of the biochemical part of the scheme, there is no need to sanction the list of apparatus.

The Sub Committee decided that the composition of the Sectional Sub Committees with the subjects allotted to them be intimated well in advance so that members may have sufficient time to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the schemes which they are expected to comment on.

The Sub Committee also decided that in Seed Distribution Schemes a short *resume* should be given from year to year showing the progress made not only in the year under report but in previous years. This is to enable the Committee to see at a glance what progress has been made from the beginning of the scheme.

The Sub Committee recommends that in all Seed Schemes intensive propaganda should be carried out by all possible means against the inferior cotton grown in the tract and in view of the efficiency and usefulness already demonstrated of such work conducted by the Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, notably in the case of the Sind Seed Extension Scheme and the Broach Clean-up Scheme, the Sub Committee recommends that fuller use be made of the services of the Publicity and Propaganda Officer.

## Enclosure I.

Revised Estimate for a Desegundo Defibrating machine to be installed at "Palej"  
at Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Ginning Factory.

## Capital Expenditure

	Rs
1 One Desegundo Defibrating machine complete with Fast and Loose Pulleys	2,850
2 Driving Pulley on countershaft with suitable belting ..	150
3 Lint Chamber	150
4 Feeding platform	110
5 Spare fibrating elements	87
6 Transport, insurance and fixing	250
7 Sundries	100
	<hr/>
Total initial outlay	3,697
	Say
	3,700

*Recurring Expenditure.*

1	One Operator on Rs. 70 per mensem and a mate on Rs. 30 per mensem for six months	..	600
2.	Travelling allowance	..	150
3.	Cost of seed for treatment and observation	..	500
4	Unskilled labour, transport on finished seed and sundries	..	500
	Total recurring expenditure per year	..	1,750

The output of the machine per hour is 8 ewts and if it is worked for 100 working days in the season at 8 hours a day, it will deal with 6,000 to 6,400 ewts of seed. The defibrated seed can be sent out to the Cotton Breeders for germination tests and to the Live Stock Expert to Government for feed tests. A portion of the seed can also be sent out for hulling and expressing oil through Rotary mills and through the Oil Expoller with a view to see whether the expensive and complicated method of expressing oil with a Hydraulic Press can be eliminated. The last experiment will be conducted on a very small scale and will not involve much expenditure as it will be carried with those who are prepared to help and co-operate with the Department.

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**APPENDIX VII****SUBJECT 71—Report of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee—**

- (a) Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 1934
- (b) Final Accounts, 1933–34
- (c) Revised Estimates, 1934–35
- (d) Budget for 1935–36 (Government servants)

The Standing Finance Sub-Committee held five meetings since the last meeting of the full Committee in January 1934. Mr J O G Barnes having retired, his place on the Sub-Committee was taken by Mr G C R Coleridge and on the latter's resignation, Mr F G Travers has been appointed in his place. Mr J Vonesch has temporarily gone out of India, and under Rule 4 of the Rules under Section 16 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, Seth Sakarlal Balabhai has been appointed to fill this casual vacancy.

2 A Balance Sheet of the Committee's accounts, as at March 31st 1934, is submitted. This shows the income and expenditure under the budget heads from the beginning of the Cotton Cess, i.e., for eleven years, and has been prepared from the audited accounts. A Balance Sheet of the Provident Fund is also enclosed.

3 A statement of accounts for the year 1933–34 as audited by the Committee's Auditors is attached, together with a detailed account of the Final Accounts. From this it will be seen that cotton cess receipts amounted to Rs 5,83,672-8-7 against a revised estimate of Rs 5,00,000. Interest on investments came to Rs 1,32,624-0-5 against Rs 1,33,700 estimated. Expenditure amounted to Rs 9,42,986-13-9 against the revised estimate of Rs 12,34,925 5-0. There were savings under practically every head of expenditure and these are available for future use, if required, except the savings under "Administration", "Improvement of Cotton Marketing", "Printing and Propaganda", "Technological Laboratory—Working" and "Research Studentships". The closing balance on the 31st March 1934 was Rs 27,49,659-14-7 against Rs 29,69,850-0-0 last year, so that the Committee had to spend Rs 2,20,190-11-2 from the Reserve.

A statement of the Provident Fund account for 1933–34 is also attached.

4 The Revised Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the current year are enclosed and are subject to alterations recommended by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and approved by the full Committee. No change has been made in the estimates for Cotton Cess and Interest. Due to heavy sale proceeds, the Miscellaneous Receipts have been raised to Rs 4,000 against the estimate of Rs 2,500. The expenditure has been estimated at Rs 13,78,021-8-0 against the sanctioned budget estimates of Rs 13,68,960-4-0, the increase of Rs 9,061-4-0 being chiefly due to additional requirements under the various schemes.

5 As required by the Cotton Cess Rules, the Budget for 1935–36 for the pay of Government officers and other permanent Government servants employed by the Committee is submitted for formal sanction.

6 The Sub Committee also dealt with the Government accounts for 1933-34 for the fumigation of American cotton and its recommendations form a separate subject on the agenda of the Committee.

7. The Indian Central Cotton Committee at its last meeting, while adopting the report of the Agricultural Research Sub Committee, approved of the order of priority in which the new research and seed schemes and the extensions of schemes already under operation might be sanctioned, and agreed to refer to the Standing Finance Sub Committee the priority list in order that it might take into account the present financial position of the Committee and decide which of the schemes should be sanctioned forthwith. The Sub Committee at its February meeting considered the subject and sanctioned all schemes except the new scheme for the propagation of C 402 cotton in the Hardoi and neighbouring districts of Lucknow and Sitapur, United Provinces. The Sub Committee considered at its subsequent meeting the request of the Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, for a reconsideration of its decision and decided that since there was already a break in the continuity of the seed distribution work, it was desirable to put off the consideration of the subject till the Agricultural Research Sub Committee at its special meeting to be held on the 29th June 1934 laid down its research and seed distribution policy. The Sub Committee considered the subject again and decided to refer it to the Agricultural Research Sub Committee to be held on the 25th August 1934 for re-examination with regard to its urgency or necessity. This forms a separate subject on the agenda of the Committee.

8 The Joint Sub Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held in January 1933 agreed to Bengal being brought in the scope of the scheme for investigation into the cost of production of sugar-cane, cotton and their rotation crops by the inclusion of two of its tracts, viz., (1) Begra tract and (2) Birbhum tract, under one District Supervisor. The Government of Bengal, however, found it difficult to run two districts with one Supervisor and applied for an additional annual grant of Rs 720 for the travelling allowance of another Supervisor whose pay would be met by the Visva Bharti Institute. This proposal, as already reported at the last meeting of the Committee, was agreed to by the Sub Committee at its meeting held in October 1933. Subsequently, the Bengal Government applied for an additional grant of Rs 250 under "Contingencies" for both Supervisors and the Sub Committee sanctioned the request provided the additional expenditure could be met from savings in the grant already sanctioned.

9 The Sub Committee sanctioned the re-allotment of Rs 391 which had already been surrendered for expenditure during the year 1933-34 on the Burma Cotton Improvement Scheme.

10 The Sub Committee considered the question of payment of travelling allowance to invitees to the meetings of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and its Sub-Committees and decided that they should be paid only out-of-pocket expenses up to a maximum of a single first class fare, mileage by road of six annas and a daily allowance not exceeding Rs 10 per day for the days they actually attend the meetings.

11 The Sub Committee, on receipt of a telegram from the Government of India announcing the continuance for one more year of the emergency cut of 5 per cent in salaries of their staff, decided to follow the Government lead and apply a similar cut to all Committee's servants except those who are already exempt from it in *lieu* of their revised lower scales of pay. The Sub-Committee also decided to address the Board of Governors of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, to continue for another year the 5 per cent cut in salaries of the Institute staff. The Beard has agreed to fall in line with the Committee. Mr F K Jackson, who is on special contract, has been exempted from the cut, and it is not known if Mr Hutchinson also who is on similar contract is exempted from it.

12 The Sub-Committee considered the question of the revision of pay of Junior Clerks in the Secretary's office and decided to fix it on Rs 60—3—90 in the place of the old scale of Rs 70—4—90 for new entrants, with retrospective effect from the 1st October 1933.

13 The Local Sub-Committee at its meeting held on the 19th January 1934 decided that a joint representation of the East India Cotton Association and the Indian Central Cotton Committee should be sent to the Bombay Government for abolishing road tolls levied on bullock carts and motor lorries carrying *lapas* and gunned cotton. As the Local Sub-Committee was not likely to meet soon, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee considered the joint draft of the two bodies and, while approving of it, desired to point out that tolls of this kind were against the policy of the Government of India who were opposed to levying any duties which stood in the way of free flow of trade and traffic.

14. As required by Rule 9 (1) (a) of the Indian Cotton Committee Rules the Standing Finance Sub Committee appointed an Expert Sub Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President and Messrs Stewart, Bent and Salaberry to examine the applications for the appointments of a Plant Physiologist and a Bio Chemist in connection with the scheme for investigation into the cause of the periodic failure of American cotton in the Punjab. The Standing Finance Sub Committee considered the recommendations of the Expert Sub Committee and approved of the appointment of Prof. Dr. H. De Carteret as Plant Physiologist on a starting pay of not exceeding Rs 600 in the scale of Rs 940—10—1,060 subject to such cuts as may be in force from time to time. The Sub Committee also approved of the appointment of Mr A. V. Varadaraja Venkayya to the post of Bio Chemist as recommended by the Expert Sub Committee.

15. The Technological Research Sub Committee at its meeting held in January 1934 agreed to the Laboratory undertaking special tests for private bodies and individuals provided no inconvenience was thereby caused to the ordinary work of the Laboratory and authorised the Standing Finance Sub Committee to fix the scale of fees for such tests in consultation with the Director, Technological Laboratory. The following rates of fees proposed by the Director were approved by the Standing Finance Sub Committee, subject to such alterations as may be found necessary at the end of six months —

	P   S   P
(1) Variety of Cotton (Broad classification)	25 0 0
(2) Identification of fibres (microscopic test)	15 0 0
(3) Percentage of size	7 5 0
(4) Percentage of grease	7 8 0
(5) Percentage of free acid	15 0 0
(6) Presence of mildew	7 5 0
(7) Causes of mildew growth	70 0 0
(8) Percentage of immature fibres —	
(a) in lint (or laps)	10 0 0
(b) in yarn or cloth	15 0 0

16. The Sub Committee considered the question of charging the Central and Local Government Departments for tests carried out at the Technological Laboratory and decided that as usual no fee should be charged for any tests made for the Department of Agriculture and that all tests made for any other Government Department should be charged for at 25 per cent below ordinary rates.

17. The Indian Central Cotton Committee at its meeting held in January 1934 agreed to refer to the Standing Finance Sub Committee the question of the revision of the grade of pay of Head Clerk's post at the Technological Laboratory. The Sub Committee considered the subject at two of its meetings and decided finally that the scale of pay of the Head Clerk should be raised from Rs 150—10—200 to Rs 150—10—200 (Efficiency Bar)—10—240, provided that except by a resolution of the Standing Finance Sub Committee no successor of Mr Majumdar, the present Head Clerk, be permitted to pass the Efficiency Bar.

18. The Sub Committee considered a letter addressed by the United Provinces Government to the President of the Committee asking for loan of the services of the Publicity Officer for a period of one year in the first instance, free of cost, the Local Government paying only his travelling allowance. The Sub Committee decided that Mr Mihra's services might be lent to the United Provinces Government for a period not exceeding six weeks provided the Local Government were prepared to pay his travelling allowance.

19. The Sub Committee reported to the last meeting of the full Committee that the Punjab Government had raised an objection to the appointment of Mr Mohammed Afzal as Cotton Research Botanist in the Punjab and that a reply to their objection had been submitted to the Government of India justifying the appointment of Mr Afzal. The Punjab Government have since withdrawn their objection. The Sub Committee considered and approved of the proposal of the Punjab Government fixing the pay of Mr. Mohammad Afzal at Rs 480 with the usual annual increment in the scale of Class I—Provincial Agricultural Service, i.e., Rs 360—40—720/40—800—50—1,150.

20 The Sub Committee considered the request of the Punjab Government that, out of the saving, now accruing to the Committee due to the appointment of Mr Mohammad Afzal as Cotton Research Botanist on a lower rate of pay, a lump sum might be placed annually at the disposal of the Local Government to enable them to invite one of the scientists engaged on cotton research work in other parts of the world to visit the Punjab in the course of the cold weather and advise the Department of Agriculture on the best and most up to date method of investigation. The Sub Committee decided that any specific proposal put forward by the Punjab Government should be considered on its own merit and that no general sanction was necessary.

21 The Sub Committee sanctioned a total sum of Rs 7,600 for the purchase of additional machinery for the Blow Room in connection with the scheme for the extension of the Technological Laboratory mentioned by the Committee at its last meeting.

22 The Indian Central Cotton Committee at its last meeting agreed to the proposal of the Central Provinces Government that the pay and allowances of Mr D N Mahta, Economic Botanist to Government, Central Provinces, should be met from the Committee's funds provided a second Economic Botanist was appointed by the Local Government. The Sub Committee considered the reply of the Local Government agreeing to relieve Mr Mahta of all work other than cotton and to make their own arrangement for the work on other crops and decided to pay Mr Mahta his full pay and a duty allowance of Rs 200 per month.

23 The Sub Committee sanctioned an additional grant of Rs 750 for 1933-34 for the Sind Physiological Research Scheme for the reconstruction of the field Laboratory, provided the additional grant could be met from the savings of previous years.

24 The Sub Committee at its meeting held on the 20th November 1933, while considering the revised estimates of expenditure during the extension period of the Madras Pesticides and Physiological Scheme, decided that in view of this scheme being almost entirely for the benefit of the Madras Presidency, the Local Government should be requested to waive the recovery of leave and pension contributions from the Committee. The Madras Government having expressed their inability to agree to this decision, the Sub Committee decided again to make a further representation to them to reconsider their decision and waive the recovery of both leave and pension contributions as in the case of other provinces.

25 The Committee at its meeting held in August 1933, while sanctioning the extension of the Hyderabad Botanical Research Scheme for a period of five years from the 1st April 1934, approved of the recommendation of the Special Sub Committee, appointed to consider the question of merging of the Committee's grants into provincial revenues, that the pay of the Cotton Research Botanist should be fixed at Rs 1,000—50/2—1,250. The Government of India, while conveying their sanction to the extension of the scheme, pointed out that the pay sanctioned by the Committee for the Cotton Research Botanist was much in excess of the scale of Rs 325—25—650 (E B)—35—1,000 fixed for Class I appointments under the Central Agricultural Department, including that of the Second Economic Botanist at Pusa and suggested that he might continue in his present scale of pay of Rs 700—100—1,000. The Sub-Committee, approving of the suggestion of the Government of India, agreed to fix the maximum pay of the Cotton Research Botanist, Parbhani, at Rs 1,000 per mensem.

26. The Sub Committee sanctioned various new items of expenditure required in connection with the studies of village consumption of cotton in the United Provinces, Sind, Madras and the Punjab, subject to the condition that the excess expenditure should be met from the grants already sanctioned. The Sub-Committee also extended the period of enquiry in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency by one month and in the Baroda State by 15 days, the additional expenditure being met from the grant already sanctioned. A supplementary grant of Rs 1,000 was also made to the Bombay Cotton Forecast Improvement scheme for meeting the travelling expenses of the Officer-in-charge in visiting Indian States.

27 The Sub-Committee accepted the resignation of Mr D F Kapadia, Assistant Technologist, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, and decided that the question of his leave should be referred to the full Committee at this meeting. This subject is dealt with separately on the agenda of the Committee.

28 The Sub-Committee decided that, in future, applications for appointments outside the Committee's service from all officers of the Technological Laboratory whose maximum pay did not exceed Rs 250 should be forwarded through the Secretary and all other applications through the Standing Finance Sub-Committee.

29 The Sub Committee considered the Audit Report for the year ended 31st December 1932 of the Hubli Co operative Cotton Salo Society and agreed to pay to the Society the maximum subsidy of Rs 5,000 and interest of Rs 596-10-0

30 The Sub Committee recorded the following remarks of the Government of India while conveying sanction to the budget of the Committee for the year 1934-35 —

"The Government of India understand that the attention of the Indian Central Cotton Committee has been drawn to the danger of the depletion of its reserve funds and that steps have been taken to avoid such a contingency. They trust that effective measures will be adopted towards this end"

31 The Indian Central Cotton Committee, at its last meeting, resolved that the Budget of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, for 1934-35 be reduced by Rs 40,000 or such sum as the Standing Finance Sub-Committee might decide. As per powers delegated to it by the full Committee, the Sub Committee considered the subject at three of its meetings, but no final decision has yet been arrived at as the negotiations between the President of the Committee and the President of the Board of Governors of the Institute are not yet completed.

32 The Sub-Committee considered and refused the request of Rai Salib Kalidas Sawhney, Cotton Research Botanist, Parbhani, for a reconsideration of the Committee's decision arrived at in August 1933 refusing him permission to visit, at the Committee's expense, Egypt and various institutes and research stations in England. The Sub-Committee, however, sanctioned the extension of his leave by ten days on half-average pay and agreed to the proposal of the Hyderabad Government to grant an allowance of Rs 50 per mensem to the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Parbhani, for being in additional charge of the Committee's Botanical Research Scheme during the absence on leave of the Cotton Research Botanist.

33 The Sub-Committee refused the request of the Burma Government for additional grant to meet the travelling allowance of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Myingyan Circle, in charge of the scheme for the improvement of cotton in the Wagale tract of Burma.

34. The Sub Committee sanctioned the extension of the Madras Herbaccum Research Scheme for a period of one year from the 1st June 1934 at an estimated cost of Rs 8,803

35 The Sub-Committee as decided by the full Committee at its meeting in February 1933 sanctioned a sum of Rs 1,000 required for expenditure during the current financial year on the travelling allowance of the Officer in charge of the Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Cotton Survey Scheme, United Provinces, subject to reconsideration of this item as soon as the orders of the Government of India on the status of the Committee's servants were received.

36 While considering the Progress Report on the Sind Physiological Research Scheme, the Committee at its meeting held in August 1933 desired to draw the attention of the Bombay Government to the fact that considerably more land was required for the field experiments now being conducted by the Physiological Section at Sakrand. The Sub-Committee considered the proposal of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind for additional expenditure during the current year of Rs 1,550 for the lease, development and cultivation of the newly leased land as recommended by the Committee and decided that, in view of the accepted policy of the Committee not to provide land or buildings, the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind should be requested to approach the Government of Bombay for the lease and development of the land and that, in the meanwhile, he might be advanced the whole amount of Rs 1,550 till he obtained necessary sanction from his Government.

37 The Audit Reports of the Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Society for the years ending 31st December 1932 and 1933 were considered by the Sub Committee when it was decided that the Society should be paid as follows —

Rs	a	p
835	10	0
for interest and Rs	2,547-1-4	for subsidy during 1932-33
662	2	6
for interest and Rs	5,000	for subsidy during 1933-34

38 The Sub-Committee sanctioned leave to Mr R P Richardson, Spinning Master of the Technological Laboratory (now Officiating Director), for four months and three days from the 10th September 1934 or any subsequent date which might be suitable to both Mr Richardson and Dr Nazir Ahmad. The Sub-Committee also agreed that Mr Richardson should be provided with a return Second Class "A" ticket from Bombay to London.

39 At its meeting held in March last the Special Sub Committee appointed by the Committee to consider the question of a wider market for Indian cotton decided that Dr Nazir Ahmad, who was on leave in Europe, should be asked to get into touch with the various industrial research associations in Europe and to find out to what extent the Committee's Technological Laboratory could collaborate with them. As Dr Nazir Ahmad expressed his inability to carry out in full the suggestions of the Special Sub Committee due to the limited time at his disposal, the Sub Committee decided that he should be deputed for one month to visit industrial research associations in Europe and that during the period of his deputation he should be paid his full pay and travelling and halting allowances as admissible under Rules of the India Office (Appendix 7 to the Fundamental Rules)

40 The Technological Research Sub Committee at its last meeting decided that quotations of reliable firms of architects should be obtained for the extension of the Technological Laboratory. The Sub Committee considered quotations offered by six firms and decided to appoint Mr Ditchburn as Architect for extensions to the Technological Laboratory.

41 The Committee at its last meeting decided that during the absence on leave of Dr Nazir Ahmad for a period of 4 months and 24 days, Mr R P Richardson should officiate as Director in consideration of which he should be granted an honorarium of Rs 1,000. In view, however, of the extension of his acting period for one month, due to Dr Nazir Ahmad's deputation, referred to in paragraph 39, the Officiating Director applied for an increase of the honorarium already sanctioned to him. The Sub Committee after considering the application decided that in view of the strong opinion expressed by several members of the Technological Research Sub Committee against functioning any acting allowance, Mr Richardson's request should not be complied with.

42 The Sub Committee sanctioned the extension by two months, up to the 31st October 1934, of the scholarship period of Mr T R Narayanan, who has been sent to Cambridge for training in Plant Physiology prior to his taking up the post of Physiologist in the Madras Pemphigus and Physiological Scheme.

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RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE						
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	
Cotton cess receipts	..			91,08,563	8	6	1	A	Administration	14,28,333	3	5
<i>Interest account—</i>							1	B	Improvement of Cotton Marketing—			
Amount received on investments	13,45,676	8	10				1		Cost of exhibits, moisture tests etc	74,779	0	2
<i>Add—Refund of Income-tax deducted from interest</i>	17,078	0	0				2		Cost of growing cotton in India	67,500	0	0
	13,62,754	8	10							1,42,279	0	2
<i>Less—</i>							1	C	Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—			
1 Interest paid in advance at the time of purchasing Government Paper (since recovered), interest on temporary overdraft and Bank's commission for collection of interest credited to Provident Fund account	43,712	8	9				1	I	Bombay—	25,472	13	9
2 Interest charged on withdrawal charges for securities sold	4,886	6	2				1	1	Hubbli	27,988	4	9
3 Banks	2,388	1	0				2	2	Gadag	16,752	5	11
							3	3	Gadag Supplementary	80,407	6	9
							4	4	Khandesh	25,589	0	7
							5	5	Surat	7,350	4	0
							6	6	Athani			
4 Income-tax deducted on interest	19,967	12	8									
							II.		Madras—			
							1	1	Pay and allowance of Business Manager, Tiruppur	8,729	0	0
							2	2	Co. 2	7,828	12	6
							3	3	H-1	4,480	0	0
										86,245	4	11
							III	Sind	17,148	12	9	
							IV	Hyderabad	71,310	11	5	
							V	Central Provinces	17,740	5	0	
							VI	Leylappur Ginnery				
										4,05,073	2	4

		D. <i>Printing and Propaganda—</i>
5. Brokerage for sterling loan sold ..	201 9 0	
6. Provision for Sinking Fund ..	4,728 7 0	
	<hr/>	
75,952 12 7		
--- - - - -	12,80,801 12 3	
Profit on conversion and sale of securities	53,671 12 7	
Sinking Fund account	4,728 7 0	
Miscellaneous receipts	23,106 6 2	
Refund from Provident Fund for contributions disallowed	3,301 1 11	
Suspense receipts	1 0 0	
	<hr/>	
arrived over ..	1,01,80,623 15 6	
D. <i>Printing and Propaganda—</i>		
1 Publicity and Propaganda	11,309 10 0	
2 Printing and Distribution	23,819 7 0	
	<hr/>	
I. Statistical Research	5,163 0 0	
	<hr/>	
II Technological Research—		
(1) <i>Technological Laboratory—</i>		
A Capital expenditure—		
1 Land and Buildings	3,77,917 7 3	
2 Machinery	86,336 1 8	
3 Fright	7,502 2 8	
4 Apparatus and Equipment	11,358 3 7	
5 Machinery Workshop	5,780 8 3	
B. Working Expenses	13,59,655 4 0	
(2) Provincial	50,633 6 3	
	<hr/>	
Carried over ..	39,75,688 8 7	
	<hr/>	

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1934—contd.

## EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
RECEIPTS.									
	1,04,30,623	15	5						
Brought forward				Brought forward					
				..					
III. Research Studentships									
<i>Agricultural Research Grants—</i>									
IV. Bombay—									
1. (a) Surat Physiological	2,	45,130	11	3					
(b) Surat Physiological	6,035	7	6						
Writing-up	1,14,500	0	7						
2. (a) Surat Boll-worm	94,814	3	3						
(b) Surat Boll-worm	94,814	3	3						
Propaganda	2,315	3	0						
(c) Surat Boll-worm	1,82,936	1	11						
Writing-up	10,757	14	3						
3 (a) Dharwar Wilt									
(b) Dharwar Wilt									
Writing-up									
4. Khandesh Cotton	26,673	6	0	.					
Breeding									
5. Co ordination of Cotton Research	1,710	7	0						
6. Jalgaon Cotton Breeding	13,304	8	9						
7. Broach Cotton Breeding	19,738	11	3						
8 Small Leaf Disease	1,823	0	0						

V	<i>Madras</i> —	(a) Herbaceous (b) Pempheres (c) Physiological (d) Fodder Cholam (e) Nadam Cotton (f) Breeding .	and and and and and .	1,04,482 12 2 50,439 5 9 7,757 10 4 2,328 0 0
VI	<i>Punjab</i> —	(a) Botanical (b) Entomological (c) White Fly (d) Root Rot (e) Spraying Trials (f) Defibrating and Debarking .	and and and and and .	4,08,667 0 7 1,34,251 12 4 30,610 5 0 5,403 7 0 6,958 12 0 7,700 0 0
VII.	<i>Central Provinces</i>			3,01,831 12 3
VIII	<i>United Provinces</i> —	(a) Pink Boll-worm (b) Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand Cotton Survey .	and and .	1,46,731 6 10 4,985 0 0
IX.	Institute of Plant Industry, Indore			12,21,343 12 0
X.	Sind			1,57,361 13 8
XI	<i>Burma</i> —	(a) Capital (b) Cotton Improvement	and and .	2,906 15 5 18,486 11 6
	Carried over			33,39,969 0 1 41,96,502 11 1
	Carr ed over	..		1,04,80,623 15 5

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 1931—contd

RECEIPTS.	Rs	a.	p.	EXPENDITURE	Rs	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.
Brought forward	1,04,80,623	15	5	Brought forward	.33,30,960	0	1	11,96,502	11	1
				Agricultural Research Grants—contd						
				XII Hyderabad—	1,13,460	13	11			
				(a) Botanical	18,047	1	0			
				(b) Cotton Survey						
				(c) Pink and Spotted	7,650	0	0			
				Boll-worm						
					28,376	6	9			
				XIII. Bilander						
				XIV Baroda—	22,667	10	9			
				(a) Root Rot	1,251	5	3			
				(b) Comparative Tests				35,34,461	5	9
								77,30,964	0	10
				Total Expenditure						
				XV Loans recoverable (but considered doubtful)—						
				1 Co operative Cotton Salo	8,063	9	3			
				2 Society, Hubli						
				2 Co operative Cotton Salo	7,292	0	0			
				Society, Gadag						
					15,365	9	3			
								2,932	7	6
								27,31,371	13	10
				Suspense account						
				By balance						
				Grand Total						
					1,04,80,623	15	5			
								1,04,80,623	15	5

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 1934

## Prudent Fund Income!

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RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE			Rs. a. p.
	Rs	a.	p.	
Subscribers' contributions	1,40,336	13	9	By advances to subscribers 25,038 3 0
<i>Less</i> —Payments made to subscribers resigned and	34,251	15	3	,
Committee's contributions .	1,37,286	\$	11	<i>Less</i> —Recoveries made up to 31st March 1934 . 23,378 0 0
<i>Less</i> —Payments made to subscribers resigned and forfeitures to the Committee and to the Lapses and For- feitures account	32,220	1	11	Accrued interest on Government Paper credited to subscribers up to 31st March 1934 1,660 3 0
Suspense deposit of Mr. Dutt's own contributions with interest ..	.	.	.	1,738 2 0
Investment fluctuation account	.	.	.	By Balance . . .
Lapses and Forfeitures account	.	.	.	2,32,951 12 10
Grand Total ..	2,36,350	1	10	Grand Total .. 2,36,350 1 10

At March 1934

**Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year ended 31st March 1934**  
**EXPENDITURE.**

RECEIPTS	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
*Opening Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less—Adjustment of Pondicherry account	Dr.	4 3 0	29,00,850 0 0			
	..	..	..			
Receipts under Section 12 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923	5,83,072 8 7	0,100 0 7	31 per cent Government of India Loan, 1917 Rs., face value of Rs. 2,75,000	2,18,032 13 0		
Other receipts	1,32,024 0 5	..	41 per cent Government of India Loan, 1906-70,	9,00,285 8 10		
Interest on investments	..	..	10 per cent Government of India Loan, 1910, face value of Rs. 20,000	2,00,000 0 0		
			5 per cent Government of India Loan, 1930-31, face value of Rs. 10,000	2,00,000 0 0		
			6 per cent Bombay Municipal Debentures, 1951, face value of Coupon Debenture, 1950, face value of Rs. 1,30,000	53,500 0 0		
			6 per cent Karaohli Port Trust Debenture, 1955, face value of Rs. 3,83,500	1,15,328 2 0		
			31 per cent India Sterling Loan Bank—face value of £ 20,000	2,20,088 14 10		
			(Market value on 31st March 1934 Rs. 31,10,888.7.0.)	27,23,311 14 7		
Administration of the Committee (including Marketing, Seed Distribu- tion and Selection, Printing and Propaganda)	3,43,010 13 9					
Agricultural Research Technological Research Balances—(Government Closing Dinner at cost)	4,06,543 14 0					
31 per cent Government Treasury Notes of the face value of Rs. 7,00,300	1,13,583 2 5					

Imperial Bank of India Account	Current	Rs a p
Imprest — Committee's Accounts as certified by the Secretary	1,350 0 0	
Technological Laboratory as certified by the Director, Technological Laboratory	500 0 0	
H.H. Commissioner for India, London, for scholarships (£100)	1,335 10 5	
Suspense (Recoverable) Loans Recoverable (but considered doubtful)	2,932 7 0	
Total Closing Balance	15,355 9 3	
Total	36,02,646 12 4	
	3,335 10 5	
	27,49,659 14 7	
	Total	36,92,646 12 4

\*Includes Rs 3,672.2.0 on account of Sinking Fund and Rs 15,355.9 3 against loans recoverable from Hubli and Gadag Co operative Cotton Sale Societies

†Includes Rs 1,056.5.0 against provision for Sinking Fund for the year 1933-34 and Rupee one recovered in excess from the Director of Agriculture, Mozambique, against cost of cotton seed supplied to him

‡4 per cent Government of India Loan, 1960-70, of the face value of Rs. 1,16,900 has been deposited with the Imperial Bank of India for security against overdraft that may be required by the Committee

§This includes Rs 4,728.7.0 on account of provision for Sinking Fund

We have examined the above Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Indian Central Cotton Committee with the Books, Vouchers and Certified Returns of the Committee, have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and certify that to the best of our information and explanations received, the above Statement is a correct abstract of the figures appearing in the Books and is drawn up in conformity with the Rules under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923

Bombay, 27th April 1934.

(Signed) S B BILLIMORIA & Co,  
Registered Accountants, Auditors

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President Fund Account at 31st March 1911.

RECEIPTS	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance on 1st April 1911	1,70,561 0 0				
Subsidy's contribution	17,000 0 0				
Total Receipts for Government Borrowed by Accountant General, Bombay	20 6 0				
17,581 1 0					
Less Recovery of Advances	3,101 12 0				
1,01,250 13 0					
Total Receipts	100,720 13 0				
Less Advance to Central Cotton Committee	2,135 4 4				
Central Cotton Committee	2,955 11 0				
Advance to Subsidy	5,001 2 8				
1,85,005 11 1					
Committee contribution received from Central Cotton Committee at 100 per cent.	17,691 1 0				
173,691 12 1					
Interest Received with the Central Bank of India	2,12,051 12 10				
Patil Chakravarti Fund					

By Balance in Government Paper

(Securities in Government  
at Market Value)

1 per cent Government Note of  
the face value of Rs. 5,000

1 per cent Government Note of  
the face value of Rs. 5,000

1 per cent Government Note of  
the face value of Rs. 5,000

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the face value of Rs. 5,000

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the face value of Rs. 5,000

1 per cent Government Note of  
the face value of Rs. 5,000

1 per cent Government Note of  
the face value of Rs. 5,000

*Less*—Payments to subscribers who have resigned including transfers to Lapses and Forfeitures account for contributions disallowed and wrong recoveries to Indian Central Cotton Committee

	2,391	3	10	
Interest received on investments	7,465	11	3	
Interest received on advances to subscribers	185	4	1	
Refund of Income-tax deducted on Interest received during 1932-33	221	13	0	
	7,872	12	4	
<i>Less</i> —Interest paid during the year to subscribers who have resigned—				
On their own contributions	63	12	8	
On Committee's contributions	61	11	6	
Income-tax deducted from interest on investments (recoverable)	106	5	3	
Bank's commission for collection of interest	17	13	0	
Cost of Stationery, Printing, Sundry charges, etc	61	8	0	
	310	2	5	
Lapses and Forfeitures Account	7,562	9	11	
Investment Fluctuation Account	246	1	1	
	23,084	0	6	
Total .	2,32,951	12	10	
				Total 2,32,951 12 10

\*Includes Rs. 968-1-10 being Suspense Deposit with interest thereon of Mr Dutt's own contribution.

Examined and found correct

Bombay, 27th April 1934.

(Signed) S B BILLIMORIA & Co.,

Registered Accountants, Auditors.

*Final Accounts, 1933-34*

R.s. a. P	R.s. a. P	EXPENDITURE	Sanctioned budget	Actual expenditure	Saving resumed to closing balance	
					R.s. a. P.	R.s. a. P.
To Opening Balance as on 1st April 1933	..	29,50,827 1 0				
Loans recoverable account	..	15,355 9 3				
Sinking Fund account	..	3,672 2 0				
		29,89,854 12 9				
<i>L. e. i.—Adjustment of Pendleton's account</i>	Dr ..	4 3 0	29,69,850 9 9			
Cotton Cess Receipts	..	- -	5,83,672 8 7			
Interest account (Not)	..	1,32,624 0 5				
Other Receipts ..	..	5,443 4 7				
Sinking Fund account	1,056 5 0	1,056 5 0				
<i>I. A. Administration . . .</i>	1,51,160 0	0 1,10,302 7 4	40,857 9 8			
<i>B. Improvement of Cotton Marketing—</i>						
(1) Cost of Exhibits, Moisture tests, etc.	5,000 0 0	1,201 10 4	3,798 6 8			
(2) Cost of growing cotton in India	73,143 0 0	60,000 0 0	13,143 0 0			
<i>C. Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—</i>						
(1) Bombay Pres- denoy—						
(i) Hubli ..	9,500 0 0	7,843 14 9	716 1 3			
(ii) Gadag ..	9,240 0 0	8,364 11 11	876 4 1			
(iii) Gadag Supple- mentary ..	4,612 0 0	4,488 4 1	123 11 11			
(iv) Haver ..	2,800 0 0	6,440 4 0	2,800 0 0			
(v) Athani ..	6,322 0 0	4,285 0 0	4,285 0 0			
(vi) Balhongal ..	4,285 0 0	5,309 2 9	2,550 13 3			
(vii) Surat ..	7,860 0 0	26,780 7 3	25,287 8 9			
(viii) Khandesh ..	52,068 0 0					

(2) Machan & Pre-req  
dem.—

(i) Pav and allow-  
ance of  
Basing on  
Mannat or  
Piripuri

(ii) Co-  
(iii) H.I.

11,630  
1,180

..  
State ..

3,640  
0  
0

38,060  
0

3,174  
6,182  
4,180

1 0  
15 0  
0 0

125 13 0  
5,147 0 6

1 11  
1,540 0 1

(3) Sind ..  
(4) Hyderabad  
State ..

5,056  
0

1 11  
1,540 0 1

(5) Central Pro-  
vince  
(6) Baroda ..

25,060  
3,123

8 0  
0 0

18,204  
...  
...  
...  
...  
5,120 0 0

6,775 1 0  
0 0

(7) Punjab—Sale of  
all Farm crop  
products ..

5,000  
0

....  
....  
5,000 0 0

D. *Printing and  
Propaganda—*

(a) Publicity and  
Propaganda  
(b) Printing and  
Distribution

29,203  
11,000

0 0  
0 0

26,150  
8,416

5 9  
5 9

1,058 10 3  
2,581 10 3

E. *Structural  
Research* ..  
22,500

0 0  
5,163

0 0  
17,037 0 0

Carried over .. 30,02,010 12 4

t,85,711 8 0 3,415 8 8 1,422 298 15 4

*Final Accounts, 1933-34—(contd)*

Savings re-  
turned to  
closing balance.

EXPENDITURE:		Sanctioned budget		Actual expenditure.		R.s. a. p.		R.s. a. p.	
R.s	a. p.	R.s	a. p.	R.s	a. p.	R.s	a. p.	R.s	a. p.
36,02,610 12 4		1,85,714 8	0 3,43,416 8	8 1,42,208 15 4					
Brought forward . . .									

11 CIV TRNS.

R.s a. p.  
36,02,610 12 4

Brought forward . . .

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*II. Technological  
Research—*

*1. Technological  
Laboratory—*

	Capital Ex- penditure	R.s. 24,000	0 0	22,110 13 4	1,880 2 8
(a) Working expenses	1,00,055	0 0	1,56,731 13 0	0,323 3 0	
(b) Working expenses	14,500	0 0	11,680 7 0	2,039 0 0	

*2. Provincial*

III Research Scholarships . . .

20,000 0 0

14,453 7 10

6,540 8 2

*Agricultural Research Grants.*

IV. Bomday—  
(a) 1 Surat Physio-  
logical . . .

514 0 0

434 6 0

70 11 0

2 Surat Physio-  
logical Writing up

6,901 1 0

6,035 7 6

925 0 6

(b) <i>Surat</i> worm imp.	Boll- clean- ing	60,652	0	0	22,885	6	3	27,797	10	9
(c) 1 Dharwar Wilt	120	0	0					120	0	0
2 Dharwar Wilt Wring	1,151	5	0	677	3	11		474	1	1
(d) Broach Cotton	13,000	0	0	11,938	11	3		1,061	1	0
(e) Jhagor Cotton										
(f) Breeding Co ordination of Cotton	7,114	0	0	6,957	1	0		560	14	3
(g) Research Khandesh Cotton	1,000	0	0	121	2	6		375	13	6
(h) Small Disease Survey	340	13	0	140	13	0		22	0	0
	1,870	0	0	1,928	0	0				

V *Madras*—

(i) Herl account	10,100	0	0	9,975	4	3		124	11	9
(j) Pempheres and Physiological	20,93	0	0	17,438	3	5		11,964	12	7
(k) Fodder Cholam	3,312	0	0	2,877	2	7		434	13	5
(l) Breeding Nadu Cotton	2,700	0	0	2,328	0	0		462	0	0
Carried over	8,48,908	11	0	6,42,016	11	3	2,06,891	12	9	
Carried over	36,92,646	12	4							

Carried over

Final Account, 10th 31<sup>st</sup> -contd.

Shaving required  
to closing

(b) Rohilkhand  
and Bundel-  
Khand Cotton  
Survey

IX      *Institute of Plant  
Industry, Indore*

5,200 0 0 4,985 0 0 215 0 0

X      *Sind*                .. 28,143 0 0 23,015 8 2 5,127 7 10

XI      *Burn Cotton Im-  
procurement*

8,712 0 0 8,202 1 0 509 15 0

117

XII      *Hyderabad—*

(a) Botanical . 26,629 0 0 24,074 1 0 1,959 15 0

(b) Cotton Survey 9,163 0 0 8,162 11 2 995 4 10

(c) Pink  
Spotted  
Boll  
Worm

11,080 0 0 7,680 0 0 4,000 0 0

XIII      *Bikaner* 7,640 0 0 3,615 6 9 4,024 9 3

XIV.      *Bardia—*

(a) Root Rot 11,448 10 0 9,911 13 3 1,836 12 9

(b) Comparative Tests 173 0 0 144 5 3 28 10 9

36,92,040 12 4

Carried over

.12,31,840 5 0 9,43,667 10 6 2,88,172 10 7

Final Account, 1933-34—continued										Savings brought forward to closing balance			
EXPENDITURE.										Budgetary expenditure			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
RE.CHRP(1)			Brought forward	..	12,31,810	5	0	9,13,667	10	5	2,88,172	10	7
36,02,010 12	4		XV Bengal Committee	..	3,085	0	0	..	..	3,085	0	0	
..			Total	..	12,34,925	5	0	9,13,667	10	5	2,91,257	10	7
 Brought forward													
 <i>Loss—Refunds of the unexpended balances in parts—</i>													
(1) Lalkpur Grammery													
(2) Surat Boll-worm													
(3) Dharvar Wilt													
 XVI Loans recoverable (out standing)—													
(1) Hubli Co-operative													
(2) Gadag Co-operative													
(3) Cotton Salo Society													
 By Balance													
 Total													
 36,92,646 12													

*Final Accounts, 1933-34—Provident Fund Account*

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance on 1st April 1933 .. .	By refunds to subscribers, resigned, of their own contributions with interest .	1,70,531 0 11			2,499 1 4
Subscribers' contributions .	By payment of Committee's contributions with interest to subscribers, resigned, and forfeitures to the Provident Fund .	17,584 1 0			2,452 16 4
Committee's contributions .. .	By Advances made .	17,584 1 0			2,855 14 0
Committee's account .. .	By Balance .	—			
Recoveries against advances .		35,168 2 0			
		3,141 12 0			
		—			
Interest (Net) received .		38,309 14 0			
		7,749 10 1			
<i>Less—Expenses for stationery, stamps and professional charges to solicitors for amendment of Provident Fund Rules</i>		61 8 0			
		—			
Lapses and Forfeitures account .		7,688 2 1			
Investments fluctuation account .		246 1 1			
Total .		23,984 9 5			
		—			
		2,40,750 11 6			
		—			
	Total ..	2,40,750 11 6			

Received Estimates, 1935, No. 2  
Central Cotton Committee at its 29th Meeting held on the  
10th August 1935

(As produced by the instrument)

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. F.
REVENUE RECEIPTS.	R.s	R.s	R.s	R.s	R.s. F.
To Opening Balance	..	27,34,304 5 1			1,51,020 0 0
Cotton Recoverable account	..	15,155 9 3	27,49,659 14 7		
			5,00,000 0 0		
Cotton receipts	..		1,18,500 0 0	(i) Cost of growing	
Interest account	..		4,000 0 0	(ii) Cost of cotton in India :—	78,143 0 0
Miscellaneous receipts	..				78,143 0 0
I A Administration					..
B Improvement of Cotton Marketing—					
(i) Cost of cultivators, monsoon tests, etc					5,000 0 0
(ii) Cost of growing cotton in India :—					73,143 0 0
C Seed Distribution and Extension Schemes—					
(1) Bombay Presidency—					
(i) Hubli					8,679 0 0
(ii) Gadag					8,737 0 0
(iii) Gadag					
Supplementary					
(iv) Haveri					5,169 0 0
(v) Atham					2,800 0 0
(vi) Balhongal					12,466 0 0
(vii) Surat					4,285 0 0
(viii) Khundesh					11,931 0 0
(ix) Deccan					46,535 0 0
(x) Canals					5,030 0 0
(xi) Banjil					..

(2) *Madras Presidency*—

(i) Pay and allowance of Business Manager,	5,305	0	0
(ii) Co 2 Thruppur	18,580	0	0
(iii) H 1	14,380	0	0
(3) Sind	54,924	0	0
(4) Hyderabad State	5,128	0	0
	2,016	0	0

(5) *Central Provinces*—

(1) Virum cotton and	8,997	1	0
(ii) Extension and marketing of long staple cotton	38,754	0	0
(6) Baroda	5,120	0	0
(7) Punjab—Sale of all farm crop produce	5,000	0	0
	2,63,825	4	0

D *Printing and Propaganda*—

(a) Publicity and Propaganda	30,074	0	0
(b) Printing and Distribution	11,000	0	0
	41,074	0	0
Carried over	33,72,159	14	7

*Received Estimate, 1911-12— III Heads— contd  
EXPENSES*

REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Rs. n p.	Rs. n p.	Rs. n p.	Rs. n p.
103,135	111,164	6,34,042	6,34,042
103,135	111,164	0 0	0 0

SILKES

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Brought forward  
by Statistical Research

Technological Research

### (1) Technologies

### Iaboritorii (a) Capital expondi-

(b) Working hours

(2) Provincial  
(3) Development  
of  
of  
for  
0

Alternative usage  
Indian cottons 20,000 0

20,000

○  
○

8

8

Intercultural Research Channels

IV	<i>Bombyx</i> (a)	Sunt Clean-up	Boll worm Scheme.	4,584	0	0
----	----------------------	------------------	----------------------	-------	---	---

(b) Bi-monthly Preceding Cotton Scheme, 10,044 t 0 0

(c) Jalgan  
Cotton  
Scheme.

(d) Small Leaf Disease

ESTATE PLANNING

		Carried over	..	2,18,590	4	0	8,22,103	4	0
V	<i>Madras—</i>								
(c)	Dharwar Wilt Writing-up Scheme	145	4	0					
(f)	Survey of Goghar cotton	510	0	0					
(g)	Desibration of cotton seed	5,450	0	0					
VI	<i>Punjab—</i>								
(a)	Herbarium	9,110	0	0					
(b)	Pemphigus and Physiological	35,859	0	0					
(c)	Coldair Cholam	1,168	0	0					
(d)	Breeding of Nadam cotton	2,528	0	0					
(a)	Botanical .	61,910	0	0					
(b)	Entomological (Pink and Spotted Boll-worms)	31,100	0	0					
(c)	White Fly	10,709	0	0					
(d)	Root Rot .	4,814	0	0					
(e)	Spraying Trials ..	6,590	0	0					
(f)	Physiological .	17,184	0	0					
(g)	Survey of Disease of Malformation .	2,674	0	0					

*Review Estimates, 1931 '32 - All Roads, cont'd*

RECAPS		EXPENDITURE			RECAPS		
Ru. n P	7	Brought forward	..	2,18,600	1	0	1,0
93,72,150	14	VII Central Province—	..	97,712	0	0	0
		(a) Botanical	..	93,380	0	0	0
		(b) Entomological	..	..	..	..	..
VIII United Provinces	..	United Provinces	..	1,10,1	0	0	0
		(a) Recurring grant for staff	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand	..	6,300	0	0	0
		Cotton Survey	..	..	..	..	..
IX	Millions	Millions of Plant Industry	1,15,000	0	0	0	0
X.	Small	..	33,138	0	0	0	0
XI.	Various Cotton Improvement	10,920	0	0	0	0	0
XII	Hindustan—	..	53,710	0	0	0	0
	(a) Botanical	..	9,211	0	0	0	0
	(b) Cotton Survey	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Pink and Spotted Boll worm	10,630	0	0	0	0	0

XIII	Balmer	7,640	0	0
XIV	Banoda—			
	(a) Root Rot	11,718	0	0
	(b) Survey of Cotton	510	0	0
XV	Burial Combs cotton	11,5	0	0
		5,243.7	4	0
XVI	Town recoverable considered doubtful—			
	(1) Hindu	8,063	0	0
	(2) Gidag	7,512	0	0
		15,55	0	0
	By Balance			
		20,10,753 1;	4	
		—	—	
	Grand Total	33,72,159 14	7	
	Grand Total	33,72,159 14	7	

125



## BUDGET FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, 1935-36.

Budget for 1935-36 for pay and allowances of Government servants lent to the  
India Central Cotton Committee

## III-A--Agriculture

## INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

## Budget Estimate for 1935-36

No	Sub and detailed head	Amount of provision
PAY OF OFFICERS		
<i>Non-Voted</i>		
1	Secretary—Pay Rs 150—50—1,250, overseas pay Rs 300 and special pay 100	Rs 21,074
	<i>Deduct</i> —Emergency deduction from pay for March 1935 at 5 per cent	—87
I	Deputy Secretary—Pay Rs 150—50—1,250, overseas pay Rs 300 and special pay Rs 250	16,800
	<i>Deduct</i> —Emergency deduction from pay for March 1935 at 5 per cent	—70
PERMANENT PAY OF ESTABLISHMENT		
5	Superintendent and clerks (at rates varying from Rs 70 to Rs 750) <i>Deduct</i> —Emergency deductions from pay for March 1935 at 5 per cent	22,057 —89
	Leave-salary—Establishment	1,300
ALLOWANCES, HONORARIA, ETC		
<i>Non-Voted</i>		
	House-rent and other allowances	1,200
	Travelling allowance of officers	4,000
<i>Voted</i>		
	Travelling allowance of Establishment	300
Total { Non-voted		
		45,917
	{ Voted	23,568
Grand total		
		69,485
<i>Deduct</i> —Recoveries from the Committee		
		68,185
<i>Nett</i> —Leave salary of Establishment paid by Government		
		1,300

## APPENDIX VIII.

SUBJECT 78.—Empirical Standards for Indian cotton—Progress & Report.

## Secretary's Note.

At the last meeting of the Committee it was reported that in compliance with a Resolution of the Committee at its February 1933 meeting, the Local Sub-Committee had appointed a special sub-committee called the Standards Sub-Committee consisting of one representative of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, two of the East India Cotton Association and two of the Karachi Cotton Association for the purpose of preparing standards which could be referred to the cotton associations operating in India, i.e., the East India Cotton Association and the Karachi Cotton Association.

2. The Standards Sub-Committee as constituted above met twice in January 1934 and decided that standards should be prepared for the following cottons, the first four of which should be dealt with at Karachi and the remainder at Bombay:—

(1) Bengal	(4) Sandalwood	(7) Dholeras
(2) Sind.	(5) Oomra	(8) Broad...
(3) Panjab-Himachal	(6) Nagpur	(9) Kempty

3. The Standards Sub-Committee also decided that particular groups of the above cottons should be used for preparing standards and also the number and description of standards of each variety of cotton which should be prepared.

4. The constitution of the Standards Sub-Committee was modified as follows by the Local Sub-Committee at its meeting held on the 24th July 1934.

- (a) When standards for such cottons as are dealt with by both the Karachi and East India Cotton Associations are to be passed by the Standards Sub-Committee, two representatives each of both these Associations and one representative of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research would constitute the Standards Sub-Committee.
- (b) When standards for such cottons as are dealt with by only one of the Associations are to be passed by the Standards Sub-Committee, the representatives of the Association not concerned should be replaced by two representatives of cotton growers of the cotton to be concerned.

5. The Local Sub-Committee also decided at its meeting on the 24th July 1934 that the Indian Central Cotton Committee should every year preserve in hermetically sealed boxes a set of standards passed by the Standards Sub-Committee for reference in case of dispute. No final decision as, however, arrived at as to where these standards should be stored and this point will be further considered.

6. At its meeting held on the 15th August 1934 the Local Sub-Committee decided that the appointment of the cotton growers on the Standards Sub-Committee should be made by the Committee or the Commissioner or the Director of Agriculture of the Province concerned but that should it not be possible to appoint two cotton growers for any tract, one person representing cotton marketing interests should be appointed in place of one of the cotton growers.

At the same meeting the Local Sub-Committee decided that members of the Standards Sub-Committee should not exceed out-of-pocket expenses up to a maximum of a single first class fare or rail or steamer mileage, 1/- a day for arras a mile and a daily allowance for attending P. & T. per day on any other day a half attend meetings of the Standards Sub-Committee.

## APPENDIX IX.

SUBJECT 84.—Proposed introduction of a committee for the purchase of seed cotton through I.C.C.

## Secretary's Note.

The Committee at its meeting in January last passed the following resolution—

"That in regard to the amalgamation of weights for apportioning the Indian Central Cotton Committee, a sum of ten rupees is to be borne by the Government of Bombay and United Provinces respectively, to both the Provincial Board of I.C.C. It which is based on the total area of 7.4 M.R. which is based on the 1933-34 record, should be retained and that of 1.5 should first be deducted on the condition of unauthorised mounds and unauthorized boundaries."

The decision of the Committee was communicated to the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and to the Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Gwalior and Indore States. The replies from the Local Governments are attached. No final reply has been received from any of the States addressed.

**Bombay**—Under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932, the railway maund of 82½ lbs denominated the Bombay maund is prescribed as one of the standard weights. The khandy is not being prescribed as one of the standard weights and hence in all future transactions, in which reference is made to the khandy, its equivalent will have to be specified in terms of one of the standard weights, i.e., lbs., quarters, cwt., tons or maunds else all such transactions will be void. It is understood that the Act will be put into force from 1st March 1935 in Bombay City and the Districts of Broach, Surat, Thana, Bombay Suburban District, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kutch and Sulkur.

**Madras**—The maund of 28 lbs and the catty of 78½ lbs are being prescribed as standard units for all cotton transactions.

**Punjab**—No cotton transactions are made by the khandy, the only unit of weight being the maund of 82½ lbs. The question of elimination of units of weight other than the maund does not arise.

**United Provinces**—The Local Government have issued an amendment to the United Provinces Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules according to which all weighments of japs, ginned cotton or pressed cotton must be made in the standard imperial maund of 82½ lbs or the khands of 78½ lbs and their fractions.

**Central Provinces**—Cotton markets in the Central Provinces and Berar have been asked to take steps to adopt, before the next cotton season begins, the standard weights recommended by the Committee. Unauthorised weights will be gradually eliminated by the increasing use of the above standard weights by important buyers and sellers.

It is not apparent what the objection of the Bombay Government is to the standardisation of the khands of 78½ lbs and it is for consideration if the Committee should not press for its recognition.

As regards the standardisation of a maund of 28 lbs in Madras the Local Government state that the growers and the trade are definitely in favour of this unit of weight.

## APPENDIX A.

SUBJECT 85.—*Broadcasting of commercial news on cotton*

### Secretary's Note.

Mr N. V. Deshmukh, a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, representing the cotton growing industry of the Central Provinces and Berar has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution at the meeting of the Committee—

"That the Indian Central Cotton Committee requests the Government of India to resume the broadcasting of all commercial news connected with cotton in the mornings particularly through Bombay Radio Station."